The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,573—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1889.

MARCH.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

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Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
1	7 0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	1	7
2	12 0		2	12 0
2	13 8	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	2	13 8
2	15 0		2	15 0
3	18 0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	3	18 0
3	20 0		3	20 0

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CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
ML	ORIENTAL ..	5500	1000	E. Stewart	29th Mar
*	ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne.	29th ,,
BL	PEKIN	3910	600	P. Harris	5th Apr.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	12th ,,
BL	KAISER-I-HIND	1029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
BL	GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	10th ,,
BL	PENINSULAR.	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	17th ,,
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	24st ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

The steamer marked ML proceeds direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at Aden.

* This vessel proceeds to Aden only.

In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes..	3th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P,	Captain.	On 1889.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt.....	28th Mar
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule.....	11th Apr.
SUTLEJ	4203	800	W. D. Worcester.	25th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct, every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 9th March, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 or First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO ...	5.000	800	1st Apr. '89.	1st May 1889
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Apr. '89.	20th May ,,
D. BALDUINO.....	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June ,,
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA.....	On the 8th April, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th Mar. 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE	F. Ezger.....	3,500	550	25th Mar.
AMPHITRITE ..	L. Lonesich....	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR....	C. Bechtinger..	4,600	650	5th May.
bPOSEIDON	S. Mersa.....	4,600	650	25th May
ORION	B. Vidos.....	3,500	550	5th June.

bThese steamers will not call at Brindisi.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Costanzo ...	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

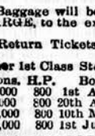
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ORION	Vidos	3,500	550	11th April.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 21st March, 1889.



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th April, 1889, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

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GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

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Circular-fronted, Miniature Broughams by Watson of Lowestoft.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

Properties of Gentlemen—

A pair of well-matched BAY ARAB HORSES, 14-2. driven in a landau.

A C-Spring Barouche, by Laurie and Mauner, in splendid condition.

Circular and Single-Seated Office BROUGHAMS, MAIL PHAETONS, &c.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th March, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, at 11 a.m., on 31st March, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jasd, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 28th March, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 17th April, at 9 a.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 6th April.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 30th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd March, 1889. Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on TUESDAY, the 23rd April, 1889, at 3 p.m.

1.—To Receive Director's and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st December 1888.
2.—To Elect a Director and Auditors.
3.—To Declare a Dividend.
4.—To Transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Albert Building, Bombay, 21st March, 1889.

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7. Mount for First Time.
8. Breaking for Ladies' Riding.
9. ——to Harness
10. Faults of Mouth.
11. Nervousness and Impatience.
12. Jibbing.
13. Jumping Faults.
14. Faults in Harness.
15. Aggressiveness.
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£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,

Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.

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Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
No Glass! Nor Porous Cell! No Smell!
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Can be used in Any Position!
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Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

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Agents for India.

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For Rs. 10,000

May be effected at the following rates with the

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

	Per Month.
At age 25	Rs. 24-7-9
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THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION IN INDIA.

CRICKET KIT.

		Rs.	a.
BATS, Boys'	each Re. 1-10 to	3	0
Do. Single Cane	each	7	0
Do. Double Cane	,,	8	8
Do. Treble Cane	,,	10	8
Do. All Cane	,,	13	0
Frowd's Driver	,,	15	8
Patent Exceller	,,	14	8
STUMPS for Boys' use	Per set	2	8
Do. Plain Polished Ash with Bails	,,	3	12
Do. With Brass Ferrules	,,	6	0
Do. do. and Iron Points...	,,	7	0
NETS, for long stopping, 6 yards long, by 2 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c	each	13	8
Boy's Set, complete in box		10	8

		Rs.	a.
BALLS, Boys,' each Re. 1-8 to		2	0
Do. Duke's Double Seam	each	4	0
Do. do. Treble Seam	,,	5	8
Do. Treacher and Co.'s Double Seam	,,	3	8
Do. do. Treble Seam.	,,	4	8
Do. do. Four Seam, Registered Pattern, the finest manufactured	,,	5	4
WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS, of superior quality, and well ventilated.	Per pair	7	4
BATTING GLOVES, best Improved Vulcanised Tubular India Rubber ...	,,	7	4
BAGS for Carrying Cricket Kit, Strong Green Cloth, Leather Binding, Brass Lock	,,	16	0
LEG GUARDS, Chamois Skin	,,	8	4
SHOES, fitted with Spikes	,,	12	8

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

		Rs.	a.
BATS, Best English make, Men's	each	7	0
Do. do. Cork-handled, Men's	,,	8	8
Do. do. Pinder's Pull Tight, with a Screw Adjustment which enables the Player to keep his Bat tightly strung	,,	15	0
Do. do. Champion Match, Plain Strung	,,	10	8
Do. do. do. Double Strung	,,	12	0
Do. do. do. Cork Handled,	,,	11	0
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the Latest Pattern	,,	12	8
Do. The Demon Slazenger's	,,	13	0
Do. The Victor Fortnam's	,,	12	8
Do. Cane and Ash	,,	13	8
Do. Ayre's Champion	,,	13	4

		Rs.	a.
BALLS, best Flannel covered, Match.	per doz.	8	8
Do. do. do. Champion,	,,	9	0
Do. do. Waterproof, Seamless perfect, the best Ball yet introduced	,,	12	8
Do. Ayre's do.	,,	12	8
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case	per set	47	8
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½ Regulation Club	each	12	0
PRESSES, in plain mahogany, with Screws	,,	8	8
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-rubber Soles	per pair	11	0

FOOT-BALL.

		Rs.	a.
ASSOCIATION BALLS, Vulcanized India-rubber, covered with best hide leather, specially dressed			
No. 4—26 in. circumference	each	7	0
No. 5—28 in. do.	,,	8	0
No. 6—30 in. do.	,,	9	0
No. 7—32 in. do.	,,	10	0
RUGBY BALLS, Nos. and Price the same as Association Balls.			

GOLF.

		Rs.	a.
BALLS, Nos. 26, 27, 27½ and 28	per doz.	10	8
GLEEK'S	each	5	8
IRONS Lofting or Pitching	,,	5	8
IRON or Brass Niblicks	,,	5	8
PLAY CLUBS	,,	4	8
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SPOONS, Long, Middle, Short & Brassy	,,	4	8

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CABIN. A small size Ship Biscuit. 5 lb. tins, Re. 1-12.

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Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring :—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, good value, goes well, Keyless, Crystal face	15
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The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
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A PERFECT BLENDING of the CHOICEST BRANDS of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies, in their Native Purity as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

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Per Dozen, Rs. 25-8.

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FROM THE BEST LONDON MANUFACTURERS.

THORPE AND CO.,

Best Japanned Overland Trunks, iron-bound, copper-rivetted; a very durable article.

Inches	30	33	36
Rupees	33	36	39

Best Dull Canvas, fitted with Tray; a superior article.

Inches	30	33	36
Rupees	35	39	41

The "Service" or Trooper, extra wide and low to go under seat or berth, best quality.

Inches	30	33	36
Rupees	40	45	50

Ladies' Trunks best Dull Canvas, bound Leather with folding division, for Millinery, moveable Tray for Linen, dress compartment, Pocket for papers, patent brass lever lock.

Inches	33	36
Rupees	55	60

The Gladstone Bag, best black Ox-Hide with straps all round, the registered sprag, double action locks, made specially for Travellers crossing the Continent, a most useful Bag, being light, capacious, and very strong.

Inches	18	20	22	24	26
Rupees	33	36	39	44	50

The same Bag, made of Best Stained Brown Ox-Hide, Lined Leather.

Inches	18	20	22	24	26
Rupees	33	36	39	44	50

Best Black Enamelled Brief Bags.

Inches	12	13	14	15
Rupees	12-8	13-8	14-8	15-8

Courier or Money Bags, Tan Canvas. Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 11-8.

Hand Bags, wide mouth, Brown or Best Black Cow Hide.

Inches	12	13	14
Rupees	15-8	16-8	17-8

Soiled Linen Bags, White Canvas.

Small.	Large.
Rs. 5-8	Rs. 6 8

Tan Canvas Soiled Linen Bags.

Small.	Large.
Rs. 7-8	Rs. 8-8

Portable Travelling Baths, best blocked tin, fitted with wicker Basket, Lock, and Strap passing round.

Inches	24	27	30	33	36
Rupees	25	30	33	40	45

Air-tight Boxes, best blocked tin, invaluable to Ladies travelling during the rains, strongly finished, with brass bolts and lever locks.

Inches	27	28	32	34	36
Rupees	20	33	40	45	50

Air-tight Cases for Officers' Uniform or Dress Suits, best blocked tin.

Inches	24	26	28	30
Rupees	20	24	26	28

Air-tight Uniform Cases, will hold Sword, Helmet, Forage Cap, Uniform, &c., Rs. 40.

Best blocked Tin Helmet Cases, Rs. 7-8.

Cabin Dressing Case or Hold-all for Sponge, Comb and Brushes, Pomade, Shaving Brush, Nail Brush, Soap, &c., Strong, of Waterproof Sheeting, and Leather Straps—Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 8-8.

Hold-alls, Tan Canvas, large inside pocket, strong leather straps, from Rs. 9-8.

Hold-alls, Tan Waterproof Canvas, Leather-bound, large inside pocket, double flaps, strong leather straps, from Rs. 20.

"The Wolseley Pack," Waterproofed Grey Tweed and Tan Canvas, opens out flat can be carried as a Bag, or Knapsack, from Rs. 25.

THORPE AND CO.,

TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.

One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.

Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.

SPECIAL TERMS TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE,
CROWDED NIGHTLY.
Lessee, Director & Sole Proprietor.....MR. H. STANLEY
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY,
HARRY STANLEY'S
OPERA BOUFFE AND PANTOMIME COMPANY.
ANOTHER NOVELTY.
GRAND PRODUCTION
OF THE
GREAT LONDON BURLESQUE,
IN 3 ACTS.
(RAN 500 NIGHTS IN LONDON.)
ENTITLED
"LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD."
SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR THIS COMPANY.
THE OVERTURE
Introducing the Principal Airs in the Piece has been specially composed for the occasion and will be performed by an
INCREASED ORCHESTRA UNDER THE CONDUCTORSHIP OF HERR BRAUN.
NEW AND SUPERB COSTUMES.
LIME-LIGHTS, MECHANICAL EFFECTS AND PROPERTIES,
by MR. J. F. LASCELLES and Assistants.
NEW LOCALS by MR. H. PYNE.
NEW BALLETS, ARRANGED by MR. FLETCHER.

IMPORTANT!
SATURDAY, MARCH 30TH.
First Appearance of MISS GRACIE PLAISTED,
The Charming American Prima Donna, and
MR. CHAS. HARDING,
The Renowned Tenor,
1st PERFORMANCE,
LA SONNAMBULA.

THE CITY LINE S.S. "CITY of EDINBURGH" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.
Matches, Oil, Acids, and other Inflammable Articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1889.

BALMATHA WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT
AND
"BASEL MISSION" CLOTHS.

AT the suggestion of many Ladies and Gentlemen, both here and up-country, who have been misled by some local dealers into buying imitations of the celebrated "BASEL MISSION" Handmade Table Linen, Shikar Cloths, Tweeds, Ginghams, &c., the Genuine "Mission" Cloths can be had, retail and wholesale, from the DEPOT, No. 27, HUMMUM STREET.

WATERBURY WATCHES.

New styles arriving.		Old style reduced in price.
Rs. 6-8	SERIES "E"—OR LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly.	Rs. 6-8
Rs. 13-0	SERIES "J"—IMPROVED GENT'S WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Seconds hand, Jewelled, Gilt three-quarter plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, quick-train visible movement, duplex escapement.	Rs. 13-0

The finest watch ever produced for the money.

Rs. 13-0	SERIES "L"—SMALL SIZED LADIES' WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Jewelled, Quick train, Gilt ¾ plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, visible movement, duplex escapement.	Rs. 13-0

A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.
The reputation already gained for Waterbury Watches will be sufficient to assure intending purchasers that those of new make are all they are stated to be.
All watches are guaranteed for two years.
Series "J" and Series "L" will be ready for issue on the 15th April. Orders should be sent at once so as to secure early delivery. Series "E" supplied by return of post at reduced rate.
Address orders to
WATERBURY,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR ALLAHABAD,
OR TO SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
Trade terms on application.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 200 OF 1887.
ASSILAL MEETHALAL of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing on Kalbadevee Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.
vs.
MADHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, formerly of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, now residing at Nandode, a place in Rewa Kantha, and JUGGONATH MADHOWRAO of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Portuguese Church Street, near Bhooleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the sixteenth day of November one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, the undermentioned immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction before the Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his office in the Court-house on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, nine at the hours of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Cassilal Meethalal, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and Juggonnath Madhowrao, or any of them, in the following properties, namely, FIRSTLY.—All that Inam village called Valnai, together with the Bungalow or the Dwelling-house, and the garden forming compound thereof, and all other buildings situate in the said village, and now in the occupation of the said Defendants Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and Juggonnath Madhowrao, situate in the Mallar District, in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette, Zilla Tannah, and bounded on the east by the markations of the town Mallar, on the west by the Mallowny village on the western bank of the water course running from the Kandowly river, and on the north and south by the markation of the town of Mallar, which said lands were formerly in the occupation of Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Poonagur and other Cultivators, and are now in that of the Plaintiff, Cassilal Meethalal and his tenants:—SECONDLY.—All that Inam village called Wadwan, together with the part, mango and other trees standing thereon situate in the Mallar District in the Registration, Sub-District of Salsette, Zilla Tannah, bounded on the east by two brooks appertaining to the said village of Wadwan and the village of Ankoorlai, respectively running east and west from the top of a hillock situated on the east of an orchard called Dharam Race, situate in a northerly direction with the land marks of Kusba Mallar, on the west and south by the land marks of Kusba Mallar, and on the north by a Cattle Passage or "Gorwan," which said lands were formerly in the occupation of Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Poonagar and others in that of the Plaintiff, Cassilal Meethalal, and his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhai, attorneys for the said Plaintiff, No. 15, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay. Dated this 8th day of March, 1889.
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER .....MR. THOS. HUDSON
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT
LAST NIGHT. LAST NIGHT.
(But Two) of
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY,
The Universal Favorites.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, March 25th.
ANOTHER ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
READ A FEW OF THE ITEMS.
First Appearance of
BROWN'S HORSE.
Miss HABGOOD'S Great Piano Solo, "Alice."
Hudson's New Specialty: "I haven't for a Long Time Now."
Miss WALKER AND MR. GILBERT, duet "Jealousy."
MONS. PROVO'S MARVELLOUS PERFORMANCE
THE MODERN SCHOOL OF ACTING.
Misses HARLEY and LINTON'S NEW SPECIALTY.
THE HUSBAND'S MISTAKE, &c., &c., &c.
Prices 3, 2, 1 and 8 Annas, Smiling begins at 9 p.m.
Reserved Seats at SOUNDY & Co.
C. S. SANDERSON,
Business Agent.
Another Entire Change TO-MORROW evening. WEDNESDAY farewell appearance of the Surprise Party in India, which is set apart for the Benefit of Mr. J. HUDSON, assisted by Mr. FAWCETT, the BRILLIANT TENOR-VOCALIST. Messrs. Blunsden, O'Neil, Rose, Carter, Burge, and Murphy, the clever Amateurs of the GLOSTER REGT. Mr. W. H. Mayers, &c. The Popular Song, "His Funeral To-morrow," given away GRATIS to all patrons of the theatre on this occasion, and Mr. Hudson will make his perilous descent from a BALLOON, 75,000 feet from the Shrouds, WITHOUT the aid of a parachute.

THE OLDEST AND ONLY HOUSE IN BOMBAY
For the well-known
WATCHES AND ALBERT CHAINS,
BY
JOHN JONES, of 333, Strand,
AND
JAS. McCABE, ROYAL EXCHANGE.
Suitable for Presentation.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established 1847.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the Supply for Two Years of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, TWINE, CANDLES and COCOANUT OIL for the use of the General Post Office, Bombay, will be received by the Undersigned, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th April, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon.
Parties tendering must make a cash deposit of Rs. 500, which amount will be forfeited in case the party whose tender is accepted should refuse to fulfil the contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by the Department.
No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.
Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
Samples of the articles to be supplied and the form of tender can be seen, and all particulars ascertained, by personal application at this office, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m., daily.
W. MERRETT,
Officiating Presidency Post Master.
Bombay G. P. O., 19th March, 1889.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

A QUARTERLY SUBSCRIPTION of Rs. 30, or a Yearly Subscription of Rs. 110, will entitle a Mofussil Subscriber to OWNERSHIP of Six English Weeklies and Four Periodicals, which will be posted from Bombay in the following order:—

DAILY POST.
On Monday.....one Six-pence Newspaper.
On Tuesday.....one Do. Do. (Illustrated.)
On Wednesday one Six-pence Newspaper.
On Thursday ...one Do. Do. (Illustrated.)
On Friday .....one Six-pence Newspaper.
On Saturday ...one do. do. (Illustrated.)

WEEKLY POST.
First Saturday ...one Shilling Periodical.
Second Saturday...one Two-shilling Periodical.
Third Saturday...one Shilling Periodical.
Fourth Saturday...one Half-crown Periodical.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, AND REVIEWS FOR SELECTION.

SIX-PENCE NEWSPAPERS.

British Medical Journal.	Overland Mail.
Engineer.	Lancet.
Engineering.	Saturday Review.
Field.	St. James's Budget.
Home News.	Truth.
World.	Vanity Fair.

SIX-PENCE NEWSPAPERS (Illustrated).

Graphic.	Pictorial World.
Illustrated London News.	Sporting News.

SHILLING PERIODICALS.

Birmingham Medical Journal.	Macmillan's Magazine.
Harper's Monthly Magazine.	Young Ladies' Journal.
	Merry England.

TWO-SHILLING PERIODICALS.

Dublin Medical Journal.	Glasgow Medical Journal.
Edinburgh Medical Journal.	Practitioner.

HALF-CROWN PERIODICALS.

Contemporary Review.	National Review.
Fortnightly Review.	Nineteenth Century.

N. B.—A Subscriber has the option of taking three weeklies and two periodicals and pay half the subscription if six Weeklies and four Periodicals are too many; but then the Weeklies will be posted every second day and the periodicals fortnightly.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 196 OF 1887.
JOAO MARIANO DE ALMEIDA of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Tannah, in the Island of Salsette, the Presidency of Bombay, and ANACLETO DE PENHA of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort, two of the Executors of the last Will of the REVEREND SEBASTIAN ANDRE DUARTE, deceased ....Plaintiffs.
vs.
ANACLETO DUARTE of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Upper Girgaum, outside the Fort, an Executor of the said Will, and JOSE MIGUEL DUARTE and SEBASTIAN JOSE DUARTE of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitants, the former residing at Upper Girgaum and the latter at Mazagon, outside the Fort.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to a Decretal Order of the Hight Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above Suit, bearing date the fifth day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of Reverend Sebastian Andre Duarte, late of Bombay Portuguese inhabitant, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the fourth day of May one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, the Testator in the Pleadings in the above suit mentioned are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office in the Court House within One Calendar Month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decretal Order.—Dated this 25th day of March, 1889.
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

NOW READY!
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE
DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.
POPULAR EDITION.
Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.
COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
MENDELSSOHN'S ORATORIO,
"ELIJAH,"
WILL BE REPEATED
AT THE TOWN HALL,
ON SATURDAY, 30TH MARCH, AT 9 P.M.
Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & CO. on and after Monday, 25th March.
Reserved Seats.....Rs. 3; Back Seats.....Rs. 2.
C. M. MOBERLY,
Honorary Secretary.

CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT.
REQUIRED.—AN EXPERIENCED JUNIOR, who thoroughly understands Dispensing and the Routine of European Chemist's business.—Apply, stating Salary required to the Undersigned or personally on 31st inst only, to J. L. LYELL, Esq., Esplanade Hotel, Bombay.
LYELL & Co., Ld.,
Allahabad.
Allahabad, 22nd March 1889.

"HOMEWARD BOUND"
NEUBERG'S
CELEBRATED
"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS
NOT to be confounded with so-called Javas obtaining elsewhere. These are the
ONLY ORIGINAL
"Flor de Javas."
FREE DRAUGHT,
IMPROVED SHAPE,
SPLENDID CONDITION.

COQUETAS, per 1,000, Rs. 30	per 100	Rs.	3-8
TRABUCOS, "	" 35	"	4-0
ROYALS, "	" 40	"	4-8

SPECIAL LIGHT WEIGHTS FOR "HOME" CONSUMPTION.
Possessing the peculiarly distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.
Samples Forwarded on Application.

"KAISERS"
MY LATEST NOVELTY IN CIGARS.
Rs. 5 per box of 50.
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By direct Importation.
A FRESH AND SPECIALLY SELECTED SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.
J. NEUBERG,
5, *MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.*

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.
A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

NOTICES.

AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB, will be held at the Club House, at 5-30 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 2nd of April, 1889, for the purpose of considering Plans and Estimates of Certain Buildings, which it is proposed to erect.
S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Hon. Secretary.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 8 per cent. for the year ending 31st December 1888, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at the Offices, Albert Building.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 19th March, 1889.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., Ld.
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 10 per Share of Rs. 100 paid-up and Rs. 7½ per Share of Rs. 100 paid-up, equivalent to 10 per cent. per annum, is declared for the Half-year ending 31st December 1888, payable on and after the 26th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Company's register on the 21st instant, on production of Share Certificates.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 20th March 1889.
N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 26th instant, both days inclusive.

FOR SALE.
SWISS COTTAGE TENT, by Muir Mills, Cawnpore, size 12 ft. by 12 ft., with 6 ft. kanats, bathroom, and purdahs complete. Price Rs. 200.
DOG-CART in Fair Order, suitable for a Horse, 14 hands or over.—Rs. 100.
Apply to
LIEUT. CRASTER, R.E.,
9, Esplanade Tents, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 14 of 1885.
CHARLES AGNEW TURNER, British Inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of HUSSON BHICOO, residing in Hoossein Khan Khalifa Street, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.
vs.
HASHUM HUSSON, BHICOO VALEE HUSSON, BHICOO HAJEEBOO, YEMANBAI, ZAINUB and MARIAM, all minors under the age of eighteen years by their guardian *ad litem* AHMED RUJUB of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in House No.—in Hoossein Khan Khalifa Street, without the Fort of Bombay, FATMAJEE, widow of LAKOO MOORAD also of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in Hoossein Khan Khalifa Street; HAJOOMA, widow of KARIM MAHOMED VALEE; NOORBEE, widow of ALI MEYA CHAND, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing in Butcher Street, outside the Fort, and HUSSON BHICOO for himself and as executor of the last Will and Testament of his wife, HABUJEE; and MAHOMED FAZEL, also executor of the said Will, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, the former residing in Butcher Street and the latter in Hoossein Khan Khalifa Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, SHEROO RAJUB, and AHMED RAJUB, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing in Butcher Street, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, the immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court, House, on WEDNESDAY, the Tenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendants, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Ground area or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the western side of Butcher Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by measurement three hundred and twenty-seven square yards or thereabouts, formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 18, and now under No. 19, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the said Butcher Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of Chanda Peroo and Shaik Boolun bin Alamjee and on or towards the south by the house of Shaik Hossein Shaik Shams, and which said tenements and premises are now in the occupation of the first seven defendants abovenamed. For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Mr. Mirza Hoossein Khan, attorney for the said plaintiff, 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 1st day of March, 1889.
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS.
BRILLIANT IN TONE.
LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH.
SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.
EXCELLENT FINISH.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

AN IMPORTANT CONSIGNMENT now landed in the above Department. The Latest and Most Recherché Novelties of the Seasons, Specially imported from PARIS and LONDON, including a Rich and Extensive Range of RIBBONS in all Shades and Widths.

MOIRE RIBBON, with Satin Edge .....from 8 As. to Rs. 2 per yard.
PLAIN do. with Satin Edge .....from 8 As. to Rs. 2 per yard.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, Beautiful and Natural Designs, Mounts for Evening Dresses An immense Choice Selection, also a Large Variety of Tasteful Combinations in Sprays.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
DRESS-MAKERS AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.
Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boiler and Pipes.
The Climax Motor, &c.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.
WORKS AND OFFICE, MAZAGON.

CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.
It is the Best Composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of, after several trials with other Fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.
J. MUNRO,
Engineer and Manager,
Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD REAY,
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
AND THE
VICEROY OF INDIA.
P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
58, MEADOW STREET, FORT.
STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

DIAMONDS.

WE are glad to have the opportunity in these days of Low Exchange of informing the Public that we have just procured, direct from the Mines, a magnificent Assortment of the above, justly named

THE QUEEN OF GEMS.

They are purely white, perfectly cut, and of intense brilliancy, and having obtained them at very favourable Prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which, we believe, has not been touched for years. For instance, we can now supply a Single Stone White and Perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-carat Gold, for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 100 only.

All Stones are set on the Premises by our Workmen under European Supervision, and we can furnish Estimates and Designs for any description of Diamond Jewellery, no matter how intricate and elaborate.

We have many Pairs of Grand Large Stones suitable for Solitaire Boutons, &c., and can also supply a Pair of Choice Boutons as low as Rs. 80.

An Inspection is invited, and we ask intending Purchasers to compare our Prices before investing.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Clock Tower. AND POONA, 11, Staff Lines, Opposite Napier Hotel.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commission towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done
WILLIS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.
These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

HURJEEMULL & Co.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.
DEALERS in Diamond, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Shawls, Silks, Curiosities, Embroidery Work, Rampore Chudders, &c., &c.
Inspection invited. Price-lists free by post.
Address:—Rampart Row and Meadow Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
On THURSDAY, the 28th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.
1 case Turkey red gagrapat.
2 cases colored muslin.
3 " colored prints.
2 " white calico.
2 " brown half hose
2 bales grey shirtings.
1 " Turkey red twist.
2 cases alappacca umbrellas.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, March 25, 1889.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, sale commencing at 3 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Cochin Street, Mody Bay.
1. A second-hand incandescent electric lighting machine by Woodhouse and Rawson for 50 lights, of 20 candles power each, with dynamo and fittings, including 1200 yards cable, &c., also some iron piping and teak boxes appertaining thereto.
2. A second-hand pulsometor pump, six inch suction, with pipes and valves complete.
3. A No. 3 Fleuss noxious gas apparatus, with guage spanner and extra washers quite new.
4. A second-hand large gas lamp.
5. Two quarter ton weighing machines by Avery and Sons.
6. About 2 cwts of old brass.
7. A quantity of copper and copper tubes, about 1 ton.
8. Sundry lots of scrap iron, cast and wrought.
9. Three cast iron columns.
10. An either still.
11. Four spun wheels.
12. A second-hand portable fire-engine by Merry weather and Sons.
13. 2 five tons chain lifting blocks, quite new.
The property will be on view from Monday next.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, March 25, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF KEROSINE LAMPS WITHOUT RESERVE.
Under instructions from Mr. R. Ditmar, late Theodore Knaust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co will on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's office, or opposite to Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnstone & Co., the surplus stock consisting of a choice assortment of 1, 2, 3 and 4 light hanging lamps, hall, library billard, and storm proof hanging lamps, table and reading lamps, stable, cookroom, and veranda lamps and many others, too numerous to describe. The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TANK STREET OR SOORTI MOHOLLA.
On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Shaik Ahmed bin Mahomed Ibrahim Mayba, and on account and risk of Maman Ganesh Gowli, Khima Ganesh Gowli and the late Gangaram Ganesh Gowli, deceased, the following valuable property:—
All that piece or parcel of pensioner tax ground, with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate lying, and being in and fronting on the east side of Soorti Mohalla, otherwise known as Tank Street, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner's Ward Nos. 408 and 409, Street Nos. 135, 137, 139, and, by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1536 and 3102, new No. 8697, old Survey Nos. 2989, 2385, and new Survey No 426, containing by admeasurement, 561 square yards, or thereabouts in the Bombay Registration Subdistrict, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the house of Parsee Dorabjee Bomanjee, on the west by the said Tank Street or Soorti Mohalla on the north by the bungalow of Goverdhundas Bugvan and Dorabjee Bomanjee, and on the south by the property of the late Cumroo Suleman, which said premises formerly were and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, March 25, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. well sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " dhoties.
5 cases prints.
1 " Oxford shirtings.
1 " superfine black cloth.
1 " " coloured cloth.
2 bales felt cloth.
3 cases handkerchieves.
20 " Bock ale.
1 D.-B.-B.-L., C.-F. gun, by E. M. Reilly, with implements, in case.
1 S.-B., B.-L., C.-F. gun, by J. and W. Tolly, in case.
1 S.-B., B.-L. Snider rifle, in case.
1 five-chamber revolver.
1 set brass mounted single harness.
The property of an officer consisting of coats and trousers, sword, belt, and knots, helmets, saddle with mounting and bridle hunting boots.
By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. H. Marks, consisting of a double-barrel, breech-loading, central fire gun, by E. M. Reilly in case, a six-chamber revolver, by Hollis and Sons, and one saddle with bridle
On account and at the risk of Jewabhoy Heptoola—
100 cwt white zinc paint.
On account and at the risk of Hajee Jamal Hajee Mahomed—
50 doz. fancy stripes half hose.
By order of Hormuz Sheriar Irani and on account and at the risk of Messrs. S. Pannasawmy Daven and Co. of Trichinopoly—
30,000 Wellington Java Cigars, No. 1, 2, and 3.
By order of the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department—
About 15 tons of old wire.
On account and at the risk of first purchaser Mr. S. Seiberman.
1 cask about 1 cwts. walnuts.
AT 2 P.M.
1 strong second-hand office shigram.
1 " English-built double-seated brougham.
1 light English-built buggy.
1 second-hand open carriage.
1 iron grey Persian horse, 14·3 hands, rising 4, broken in harness and saddle, and believed to be sound.
1 handsome mahogany colored rib dog-cart with a grey arab gallowsy and harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VERY SUPERIOR WHITE JACCONETS.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the importers and on account of whomsoever it may concern—
Very Superior white Jacconets of various qualities in lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon, opposite Byramjee Hall, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electroplated-ware by Elkington, rich crockery and glass-ware, a first-rate harmonium by Alexandre, a handsome canoe-shaped open carriage, by Stephens, a strong-grey Arab horse, table sewing machine, China flower vases, pictures, carpets, Hink's table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of E. G. Cassat, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF Arab Horses at the Stables of Shaik Essa bin Curtas, Bellasis Road, Byculla.
On SATURDAY next, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the stables of Shaik Essa bin Curtas, close to Messrs. Ludha, Ebram & Co., Bellasis Road.
A number of good Arab horses, suitable for single and double harness and saddle, the property of Arab dealers proceeding to their native country.

SALE OF leasehold land with warehouses built thereon, situate on the Elphinstone land estate.
On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the surviving mortgagee Bai Shiv, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Tookaram Baljee in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 2nd day of December, 1887.
All that piece of leasehold land, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 168 square yards and seven-ninths square yards, and bounded on the north by Baroda Street, on the south by Carnac Bunder Siding Road, North, on the east by the land in the occupation of Bomjee Jeewa, and on the west by the Carnac Bunder Siding Road, North, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, together with the warehouses and buildings standing thereon, and assessed under Nos. 91 and 91 A.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, March 25, 1889.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations,
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Copies can be had at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

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Government of Maharasht

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Fancy Dress Ball at Colaba, 9-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 22nd:—Satara (s), from Busreh. On the 23rd:—Yesso (s), from Kurrachee; City of Edinburgh (s), Liverpool; and Knight Companion (s), Cardiff. Yesterday:—Wailburv (s), from Bremen; Gwalior (s), China; Glen Caladh Tower (s), Shields; and Chanda (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 23rd:—Venetia (s), for London; Ardbeg (s), Antwerp; Busheer (s), Marmagao; and Lallpoora (s), Galle.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Yesso, s. s. Knutsford, and s. s. City of Edinburgh entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. St. Fillans entered and the s. s. Busheer left the dock yesterday.

THE ARTILLERY BALL.—Mr. William Carter, Byculla, writes:—"In your account of the B. V. A. ball you have made it appear that I am a sergeant. I am a gunner "*tout simple*." The error has crept in through the omission of Bombardier Becherleg's name, who was very much to the front as a dispenser of refreshments, and in fact he did nearly all the hard work in getting the ball up. Will you kindly rectify the error by mentioning the omission of Mr. Becherleg's name.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at the J. J. Hospital respecting the death of Gunga, woman, aged 45 years. Deceased was the kept mistress of Ramjee Cassiba, a dealer in butter, and lived with him in New Cazi Street. She often quarrelled with Ramjee because she squandered money. On Friday night she was found suffering from the effects of opium and lying unconscious. She was removed to the hospital, where she never rallied after admission and died at about 9 o'clock on Saturday morning. The verdict was that the death of Gunga was caused by opium, which she voluntarily administered to herself.

FATAL FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—Another inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at Gaumdevi respecting the death of a Hindoo girl, aged 4 years, named Loocheebai, the daughter of Junnardhun Muddon, a clerk in Messrs. Wallace and Company of Bombay. Deceased while looking out of a window on the second storey of her parents' house at Daumer Gully at 7 p.m. on Friday evening last overbalanced herself and fell out, and was impaled on the points of the iron railing of the compound wall on which she fell and was killed on the spot. The verdict was that the death of Loocheebai was caused by injuries received by an accidental fall out of a window on the second storey of a house.

FATAL RIDING ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Tandel Street on the body of Shaik Boorun Shaik Hoosein, aged 40 years. The deceased was a coachman in the service of Cazee Rahimtoola Cazee Futteh Mahomed. t 4 a. m. on the 14th inst. he went out riding on his master's new horse, and while riding on the Esplanade parade ground the horse suddenly became restive and bolted away. It subsequently came against the Esplanade railing, throwing the deceased down. The animal fell on the deceased, whereby he sustained serious injury to his collar bone, ribs, and thigh, from the effects of which he died yesterday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL JUMP OUT OF A WINDOW.—Another inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at Israel Mohollah respecting the death of Bachoo Bugga, aged 30 years. Deceased was a shoemaker. He had been drinking heavily for two days, and four days ago he had the delirium tremens and talked incoherently and remained in that state for four days. At about 5 o'clock on Saturday morning he jumped out of a window on the fourth storey of his house into the sweeper's passage, which was paved with stone, and died almost immediately. The verdict was that the death of Bachoo Bugga was caused by injuries received by jumping out of a window on the fourth storey of a house while suffering from delirium tremens.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday Mookthia Wittoo, a domestic servant in the employ of Rustomjee Shapoorjee Mistry, a student at the Technical College, residing at Tardeo, was charged by Inspector Robert before Mr. P. Ryan with criminal breach of trust in respect of fourteen copper utensils, three china plates, and two spoons, of the collective value of Rs. 10, the property of his master. The accused, it appears, was entrusted with the articles in question, containing his master's dinner, about two months ago, to be conveyed to him at the Technical College at Parel, when he absconded with the articles. On Friday last he was arrested at Dhobie Talao, and the copper utensils, plates, and spoons were subsequently found pledged by him with a Marwaree named Meakhund Luckma at Dhobie Talao. Mookthia on pleading guilty to the charge was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

MADRAS.

WEDDING AT BANGALORE.—On Wednesday, at 4 P. M. at St. Mark's Church, the marriage of Miss Letitia Emily Catherine Hight, daughter of General G. Hight, of the Madras Army, and the niece of Mr. Lancelot Ricketts, Inspector-General of the Mysore Police, with Mr. Ewan Duncan Cameron, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, was celebrated; the Rev. W. Wace, Chaplain of St. Marks, officiating. Scarlet cloth was laid from the door to the altar, but the Church was not otherwise decorated. The service was choral. The bridegroom arrived in church a few minutes before the appointed time with Lieutenants Lyon and Tulloch, the latter being "best man." The bridegroom was dressed in the uniform of the famous Royal Regiment of Artillery. Precisely at 4 P. M. the bride came in, led by Mr. Ricketts, and followed by her bridesmaids, her cousins, the Misses Edith and Minnie Ricketts; the choir at the time singing the hymn, "The voice that breathed o'er Eden." The bride was attired in a very handsome dress of white moir, with satin fronts and trimmings. She wore a long train. On her head was a wreath of orange blossoms, to which was fastened a fine tulle veil, she also carried a fine bouquet of exotics. The bridesmaids were dressed in white with gold lace trimming, with hats to match, and each of them carried a bouquet. The groom and his best man, Lieut. Tulloch, took up their places at the chancel rails as the bride came up, and at the close of the nuptial hymn, the officiating Chaplain commenced the service. The bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. Ricketts. At the conclusion of the service, and while Mendelsshon's "Wedding March" was being played, the marriage register was signed by the couple and attested by Mr. Ricketts, Col. Bowen and Lieut Tulloch. The newly-married couple then left the church in a brougham drawn by a pair of splendid horses, and the party was followed to the house of Mr. Ricketts, where the usual wedding honors and festivities were kept up. There was a goodly gathering in the Church, of friends of the bride and bridegroom, and amongst them we noticed General Anderson, Col Hill, Col Magrath, Col Hamilton, Col Bowen, Mr. Colvin, Major Sanders, Major Macintire, Lieut Rodwell, Lieut Montmorency Col Grant, Dr. Durant, Deputy Surgeon-General Inkson, Col. Eyere and many others, besides a number of ladies.—*Spectator*.

BANK OF BENGAL.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office...	21,90,035	Increase.
Do. at Branches ...	2,899	do.
Other Deposits	11,00,506	Decrease.
Post Bills.....	16,724	do.
ASSETS.	**Rs.**	
Bank's Investments	1,42,778	Decrease.
Loans	4,37,965	Increase.
Accounts of Credit	7,33,023	do.
Mercantile Bills	11,80,200	do.
Cash at Head Office	2,79,404	do.
Do. at Branches	13 76,572	Decrease.

LONDON, like New York, is, writes the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*, to have its "Thirteen Club." The club was formally constituted recently, and its heroic members bind themselves to dine together on the 13th of every month and to sit down thirteen at a table. They propose also to set at defiance other conventional superstitions, and, among other things, to walk under a ladder whenever they have the opportunity of doing so, and when there is no risk of being meared with paint.

MR. SPENCER'S BALLOON ASCENT.

MR. PERCIVAL SPENCER, whose daring ascent and miraculous escape from destruction have been fully reported in our columns, has been the cause of much anxiety in Calcutta, and it is not likely the inhabitants will allow him to leave that city without giving him some tangible recognition of the perhaps somewhat reckless determination to do or die rather than disappoint them a second time. Mr. Spencer's friends in Bombay lay the blame for the first disappointment of the Calcutta public on shoulders other than Mr. Spencer's in whose composition there is certainly a superabundance of pluck and nerve, though perhaps he may have been found guilty of a little impulsiveness. However, Mr. Spencer will inevitably achieve a parachute descent before leaving Calcutta, when it is to be hoped the public will extend to him the patronge he so richly deserves.

ASCENDING WITHOUT THE PARACHUTE.

Referring to Mr. Spencer's ascent on Tuesday, the *Englishman*, says:—

The inflation began at 1-30 P. M., and it was after 5-30 p. m., when the first test was applied. The balloon was then more than three-quarters of its length off the ground, but the test was not satisfactory, and Mr. Spencer resolved to delay his ascent till 6 p. m. Two small pilot balloons were then let off, to show in which direction the wind was blowing. A strong breeze was blowing from almost due south. Close on 6 P. M. Mr. Spencer attached the parachute to the balloon, by means of a small hook and ring. Having seen that the parachute was in position, and that the fastenings were all right, Mr. Spencer seated himself in the sling, and gave the word to let go. This was done, and the balloon rose a few feet, and swayed about. Evidently things were not right, for Mr. Spencer called out to the men to "hold on." The balloon was at once lowered, and Mr. Spencer, who seemed to be considerably excited, cried out that there was not enough gas to take up the parachute, and to release it. The parachute was then unhooked, those in attendance being under the impression that an experimental trial was about to be made. Taking his seat again, he cried to "let go," and the balloon immediately began to ascend. Astonishment and alarm prevailed when it was observed that the balloon was fairly off on its skyward journey without the parachute, as it was generally known that the balloon had no valve or other means of discharging the gas. Mr. Spencer was seen to lean over and wave his cap, and as far as one could judge, seemed heedless of danger.

THE BALLOON VANISHES.

The balloon rose rapidly to a height of about 2,000 feet, travelling in the direction of the Fort and the River, going as far West as the Eden Gardens. After remaining almost stationary for a short time, it slowly turned to the East, and passed over the north end of the Maidan. All this time it was steadily ascending, and the balloon been through a field-glass had a much more distended appearance owing to the expansion of the gas. We need hardly say that gas expands at an increased altitude.

A spectator who watched the ascent from Hasting's Street with a good glass saw the balloon at a fairly short distance as it took its eastward sweep. He saw it near enough to be able to read part of the lettering on it—"The Empress of India." While still expecting to see the aeronaut make his leap, the gazer noticed that he was moving about in a rather singular manner. It seemed that Mr. Spencer was making an effort to work the ropes, and it is supposed, in the light of what has happened, that he was trying to manœuvre the aperture so as to allow the gas to escape gradually. If this was really his object, he must have failed, for the upward course of the balloon was unchecked. Most probably his intention was to empty the balloon, and to use the envelope itself as a parachute. More than one case is on record of the lives of aeronauts having been saved in this manner. Cogswell, with two passengers, had a narrow escape of this kind. His balloon burst on a well-known occasion, and the skin massed up at the top of the netting, forming a canopy over the head of the adventurers. By this means they were gradually lowered from a great height and escaped without the slightest injury. It was already sunset when the ascent was made, and darkness was closing in rapidly as the balloon passed entirely out of sight in the direction of the Salt Lakes.

WITHOUT PARACHUTE, BALLAST OR VALVE.

The *Indian Daily News* wrote:—

The direction in which the balloon disappeared was towards the Sunderbuns, which would hardly be a pleasant locality to descend in, especially at night, even if events otherwise developed satisfactorily. It was conjectured, however, that as the gas condensed, and the balloon decended by reason of its lessened buoyancy, a different current of air would carry it inland again. When it first rose, it drifted in a north-westerly direction, and had reached a considerable height before its course changed to the eastward. The local authorities telegraphed to all likely stations to have a watch kept for the adventurous balloonist: and His Excellency the Viceroy, before leaving the ground, requested Mr. Spencer's partner to give him early information of any intelligence that might come to hand. We hear that Mr. Spencer had frequently spoken of the possibility of making an ascent without parachute, or ballast, or valve; and apparently contemplated such an attempt at some future time, though with what object, except such as impels people to perform such useless and foolhardy feats as shooting the Niagara rapids in a barrel, it is not easy to understand. We believe he calculated that the gas would condense, and the balloon descend in the course of five hours. He did not mean to put his idea in practice on this occasion, however, and apparently acted on a sudden rash impulse when he found, or thought he found, that the balloon was not buoyant enough for the parachuting feat to be attempted with success.

WHAT WENT YE FORTH FOR TO SEE?

Commenting on Mr. Spencer's ascent and disappearance, the *Daily News* observes:—

We fear that in most cases nothing higher could be adduced in the way of motive, (for the appearance of so many spectators) than mere curiosity. It cannot be said that it was personal interest in the sightseers; and as regards the bulk of them, not scentific interest assuredly. They were there out of mere curiosity, to see what many people regard as a foolhardy experience which has already gone beyond the experimental stage. Is it then to be assumed that curiosity is the greatest moving principle of human action, or only of morbid human nature If so, the morbid element shows a discouraging percentage. We are not about to discuss here the *pros* and *cons* of the ascent, the nature of the gas, or whether it was, or ought to have been sufficient for the purpose. It is enough that in all such cases there should be a wide margin against failure. There should be no doubt about the completeness of the apparatus and of the preparations for using it. And though a man like Mr. Spencer may venture on great risks, he ought not to take such risks without considering the effects upon other people. And the thought occurred on looking over that vast horde of human beings—and they only an infinitesimal fraction of the people of India—how are these millions fed from day to day and from year to year. The people assembled on the elevated positions could see this minor fraction of a greater and almost inconceivable whole. It might have occurred to them that it requires no mean effort to meet the wants of this one city only. It is evident that Providence must be specially bountiful to feed these multitudes day by day, and yet some of them pinch and starve. Did curiosity in high places think of this? Did His Excellency consider the masses before him as a little type of the people over whom he is placed? Did His Honour regard them at all as any portion of his charge? Did it occur to those in high places that this multitude before them was only a few of the multitudes whose pice they nibble, and whose salt they pinch, to support a church which does not minister to the people, and to pay the "Dowbs" who are imposed upon the country, and the extravagances that ought to be checked? If Brother Thoburn or my Lord Bishop wants a theme for next Sunday, here is one for them, and they can ask their hearers, "What went ye out into the wilderness to see?"

TERMINATED IN DISASTER.

The *Statesman*, on Wednesday, had given Mr. Spencer up as lost:—

We are greatly afraid that the public must prepare itself for the shock of hearing that Mr. Spencer's second attempt in Calcutta to perform the feat of descending by a parachute from the balloon which was made by him yesterday afternoon has terminated in a disaster. Finding it impossible, it would seem, to inflate the balloon with sufficient gas to lift the parachute in addition to his own weight, he seems to have suddenly decided to ascend without it, trusting to his own power to control its ascent and descent without any of those appliances that a skilled aeronaut always carries with him for the purpose. He seems to have acted without advisers or assistants of any kind for an experiment that is always fraught with danger, and never attempted without the most careful provision for every contingency that may arise. At the time of writing these lines we can say no more than that there is every reason to fear that the ascent must have proved disastrous to him, and the reflection naturally arises whether such experiments should be permitted without reasonable assurance on the part of the authorities that the ascent is made under conditions that prevent all posible risks that can be foreseen.

THE BRAVEST MAN IN THE WORLD.

The *Pioneer's* correspondent on Wednesday telegraphed.

Excitement in connection with Mr. Spencer continues unabated, and among the native community it has reached an unprecedented height, Mr. Spencer being regarded as the bravest man the world has ever known. Interest in his fate has passed from the stage of sensationalism to that of deepest anxiety. Unlimited money is available for search-parties, and private persons have sent out men in various directions. One difficulty is that it is quite impossible to say at what speed the balloon travelled or what currents of air it passed into.

It is doubtful whether Mr. Spencer knew the full capabilities of hydrogen to raise great weight from the level of the earth, otherwise he might have had a weight attached to balance the parachute, and even then have ascended high enough to make his leap downwards with safety.

THEIR MONEY'S WORTH.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* in a short note expresses an opinion that Mr. Spencer ought not to have been allowed to ascend.

The Calcutta natives, it writes, have at last had their money's worth of risk from Mr. Spencer. So far as we understand our telegrams, Mr. Spencer, finding that his balloon could not be inflated as he thought sufficiently to take up the parachute, preferred to risk his life rather than face the disappointed populace again. He went up in fact with the balloon, but without the parachute or any safe means of descending again. Unless later telegrams arrive, he may now be in the Bay of Bengal or in the clouds; but the ascent appears to us one which the police should have prevented. A parachutist who demonstrates a scientific discovery of great potential development deserves encouragement, but a man who endangers his life to show merely that the Bengal public must have something for their money, ought to be restrained, for he can add nothing to our knowledge in this respect.

WITHOUT PARALLEL IN AURONAUTICS.

There is a report current observes the *Englishman* of Thursday, that this is the second time that Mr. Spencer has left the earth in this manner:—

No doubt this is the true, it adds, it being rather acommon thing for aeronauts to ascend without the car when there is not sufficient gas to raise the latter. But then these are ordinary balloons provided with a valve, which allows the aeronaut to descend at pleasure, while it is well known that Mr. Spencer's balloon was without one; and we believe we are correct in saying that this attempt to leave the earth is without parallel in aeronautics, as he had not even a car,—a precaution invariably taken by the earliest and most enthusiastic patronisers of the Charliere form of balloon. The only feat approaching this in modern times was that of Mr. Coxwell, who made an attempt to ascend at Antwerp in 1848, but owing to the supply of gas not being adequate was compelled to ascend holding on to the hoops of the balloon. During this trip he reached an altitude of nearly three miles and suffered intense discomfort from the cold. A notaworthy fact in connection with this affair was that Coxwell made little use of the valve strings, as being without ballast he was anxious to allow the balloon to rise and fall by alternate expansion. The descent was eventually accomplished without much harm.

TRAMWAY COMMISSION.

The Tramways did a good business on the day of the ascent. In accordance with the previous arrangements, they handed over as Mr. Spencer's commission a cheque for Rs. 130. The commission was twenty per cent. The Tramways had to construct a special crossing at Bowanipore to facilitate the changing of cars, and the cost to this was covered by receipts before counting profits.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 25.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

314-88—Jefferson, B D and K—C A Turner vs Callianji Amirchund.—Hore, C and B—Part heard.

For further directions on Special Commissioner's Report.

259-85—Roughton and B—Zynabhai vs. Haji Esmail Abdulla and another—Macfarlane, E and H.

Long Causes.

424-88—Ardesir, H and D—Cowasji Aderji Bamji vs. Goolbai and others.—D S Garud, and in person.

494-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Rev T H Greig and others vs. Nanusha Jagoosha—Ardesir, H and D.

464-88—Shamrao P—Jadeji Keshrisingji Bhowsingji vs. Narotum Harjewan and another.—Bomanji and H.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

8-88—Mirza, H K—Shaik Ismailji Hussonji vs. Hasson valad Guiboo and Uma, the guardian and next friend of Mahomed vulud Appa Chowdry.—Janardhan G.

2 89—Nanu and H—Balaji bin Ganuji Bhosali vs. Giribai, widow of the deceased—Venayekrao H.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1888, and in the matter of the Oriental Oil and Flour Manufacturing Co., Ld.,—Jefferson, B D and K, for petitioners, Vussonji Khimji and another.—Payne, G and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

303-88—Mansuklal, D and J—Padmavati Vahuji vs Goswami Shri Vithalasjee D—Jefferson, B, D, and K—Part heard.

455-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Bhugwandass Nursey vs Abdool Succoor Hajee Abdool Latiff—Wadia and G—Part heard.

549-88—In person—Cumroodin Chandabhai vs Sakinaboo—D B Chitnis.

27-89—In person, paupers—Shaik Cassum Ibrahim and others vs Gulamhoosen Bagdadi and others—Payne, G and S.

503-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Awabai vs Rustomji Edulji Mistry—M H Khan.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS,

Poona, 22nd March, 1889.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Station Staff—Capt W C Ross, 2nd Durham Light Inf, 2nd Class Station Staff Officer, Poona, is transferred to Ahmednagar in the same capacity.

4th Bo Cav (Poona Horse)—Lieut C M Ducat, Squadron Officer, to be Adjt, with effect from the 2nd March 1889 *vice* Capt A W Forbes, who has vacated the appointment on promotion.

20th Bo Inf—Surg G S Thomson, I M S, on general duty, Mhow Dist, to officiate in med. charge during the absence of Surg-Maj G Macgregor M S, on furlough, or until further orders.

It is notified for information that the *London Gazettes* of the 22nd and 26th February 1889 were received at Bombay Army Head-Quarters on the 21st March 1889.

With the sanction of the Secretary of State for India Maj St G M Kirke, RE, is permitted to revert to Imperial duty. He will proceed to England, travelling at the public expense, and on arrival he will report himself to the D. O. G, RE, Horse Guards.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that an exchange of Batteries has been sanctioned between Capt W L Brook Smith, J-3 and Capt F E Johnson, 8-1 Welsh Dn R A.

Colonel T N Holberton, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, is permited to proceed to England in anticipation of sanction to his retirement from the service.

The following transfers are ordered:—

Verterinary Surgeon A R Richardson on arrival from England to proceed to Neemuch for duty.

Veterinary Surgeon G O'Donel, from Neemuch to Kirkee.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

B B and C I R V R, Corps—(2nd Bn) Lieut J E Gabbett to England for 3 months, on private affairs.

Sind Volunteer R Corps—Capt J G Single to England, for 2 years, on private affairs, from date of embarkation.

Capt J M Dick, to England, for 8 months, on private affairs.

Med Staff—Surgn J F Brodie, to England, for 6 months, on private affairs.

Indian Med Service—Surgn R W S Lyons, MD, for one day, 7th Dec 1888, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted in G O G 579 of 1887, to enable him to rejoin.

Army Vety Dept—Vety-Surgn A F Appleton, to England, for 6 months, on medical certificate.

THE NATIVE PRESS

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

THE *Rast Goftar* says:—The circular, new no longer "confidential," addressed by the Government of India to all the public servants throughout the country, has called forth much indignation from the native press of Bengal. We see nothing very objectionable in it. It appears to the Government very inexpedient that officials should interest themselves in raising subscriptions for the promotion of any political purpose, and, therefore, orders have been issued that Government servants should hold aloof from identifying themselves in this manner with any political cause. The Congress is obviously the movement which is in the mind of the Government. But whether they are aiming at that particular propaganda or not, we can not question the propriety of the principle involved in the edict, that officials should take no active part in a political movement, because their action is liable to misconstruction and misapprehension, and because zeal in a popular cause may lead, in some cases, to an abuse of power. Any movement intended to give voice to the political aspirations of the people is not necessarily antagonistic to Government; and, therefore, we hope that the circular of the Supreme Government does not originate in a narrow desire to stifle those aspirations, but is purely based upon considerations of expediency, as well as of discipline and subordination in the ranks of the public service.

THE *Times* AND THE TWO COMMISSIONS.

The *Indian Spectator* writes:—The *Times* now admits that "errors in judgment may have been committed, and for them the penalty must be paid." If such an error of judgment was possible in a case lying, as it were, within the purview of Printing House Square itself, what must be the character of that judgment when it is exercised in such a distant matter as the Crawford Commission, in which the same paper has been writing so furiously and with as much confidence? Of course it will be said that, as regards this latter case, it has agents, informants and contributors in India, who must make up for its ignorance of the country and its ways. But so it had in the case which has come down so heavily, and for the opponents so merrily. How was the paper on its judgment served by such helpers? A Journal which could go so far astray in a matter near its very door cannot be trusted to act more wisely in one the truth of which lies thousands of miles away, and must get more or less mutilated through the transmitting agencies. For what was it that misled the *Times* so egregiously in this Irish business? Why, the prejudice and the interests of political partizanship. But in the Crawford case, these blinding causes are still further reinforced by differences of race and creed, and if this is remembered, the danger to truth and fairness which the *Times'* treatment of the case implies, and the worthlessness of its hostile criticism of the Government of Lord Reay in regard to their conduct therein, ought to become patent to the meanest capacity, and clear as noonday even to a tolerably honest-minded partizan.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says:—Every citizen of Bombay ought to be glad that the Hon. Mr. Telang has telegraphed a mild remonstrance to the *Times*, warning the British public against the misrepresentations which appear in that journal in connection with the Crawford Commission. Though the communication is very brief, it serves very well to show what opinion sensible men in this country have formed of the criticisms of the *Times*, and of the unworthy attempt of partisan writers to inflame the British public against the Bombay Government. We hope that the English people will not allow themselves to be duped by the one-sided views of papers like the *Times* and the *St. James Gazette*, but will wait till the publication by the Secretary of State, of his decision in the case. What a great pity it is that the *Times* blindly allows its Calcutta correspondent to wire to that paper gross misrepresentations about the Crawford case! The correspondent retails at times to its employers palpably false and absurd fictions, and yet the great journal swerves not for a moment from its implicit and unquestioning faith in its agent. His latest *gup* is that the Bombay Government has refused to accept the verdict of the Commission, and is going to appoint another. We in Bombay, have heard nothing of the kind. The only object of this retailer of fictions is to do all he can to throw discredit upon the Government of Lord Reay, in order to defend a fellow-countryman. The *Times* has suffered a great reverse by becoming an unconscious tool of a low person like Pigott, and in India it has not lost a little of its weight by the inventions and ignorance of its Calcutta correspondent.

The *Yezdan Parast* says:—The prompt remonstrance sent by the Hon. Mr. Telang to the *London Times*, against its groundless and partial writings is honourable to our citizen, as well as satisfactory to the public. As soon as special telegrams from London were published in the *Bombay Gazette*, showing how the *Times* has been endeavouring to mislead public opinion on the Crawford case, Mr. Telang sent a short, but clear message of warning against the hollow and fictitious agitation which has been started by the friends of Mr. Crawford. We, in India, are, however, confident that Government will be strictly just, and will only do what is right. Mr. Telang's communication shows his disapprobation and contempt of the attacks made upon the Government, and his own full sympathy with what is just and proper. The British has received a very timely warning by the message, especially as it has gone from a man of Mr. Telang's position. The Government itself cannot, of course, rush forward to vindicate itself against the unjust aspersions cast upon it. But it is satisfactory to find that the sensible journals of Bombay have vigorously defended the Bombay Government against its detractors, and have warmly commended Lord Reay's courage and sense of justice.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The *Bombay Samachar* says the Alexandra Native Girls' Institute is doing well under its present management, which has introduced some salutary changes in the school. The committee has marched with the times by making arrangements for teaching up to the Matriculation standard, and has thus supplied a want which is now beginning to be much felt, for the higher education of women. The speech delivered by Mrs. Pechey Paipson, on the occasion of the distribution of prizes to the girls of this institution, was very important, and coming as it did, from a woman, it has a peculiar value of its own. The lady doctor, besides being highly educated, is conversant with native society, and she shows her desire to study it by holding parties at her house, of native women. The thoughts expressed by a lady of her position, education and acquaintance with native life, about the higher education of Indian women are well worthy of attention.

RENEWAL OF GUN LICENSES.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—Some correspondents of the *Bombay Gazette* complain of the hardships and inconveniences attendant on the renewal of gun licenses. One of them, who sent in his application in the beginning of January, has not yet got his license renewed. We are not opposed to the principles of the Arms Act. We do not believe in the famous "emasculation" theory propounded by one of our most distinguished citizens at the Allahabad Congress. An alien Government exercising rule, with a handful of white men, over a heterogeneous mass of people spread over a vast continent, cannot possibly allow a free and indiscriminate wearing of arms by the subject races. What we have maintained all along is that the act is not properly administered, and so it creates much bitterness among people who can scarcely distinguish between the principle and the operation of the Act. A few alterations in the working of the measure can render it more acceptable to the people. Licences need not be renewable every year, especially in the case of persons whose loyalty and respectability are beyond question; and they should be renewed without putting the applicants to unnecessary delay or inconvenience. Under the existing enactment, a licencee is liable to punishment for the use of arms the day after the termination of the period of his license. This provision too causes much inconvenience, and the Government would not be incurring any risk whatever by allowing a few days' grace after the date of the license has expired. Then applicants have sometimes to go long distances in search of the officer who is empowered by the Act to give licenses. But the difficulty may be obviated by the Government giving the power to a larger number of their servants than they have hitherto done.

MR. PERCIVAL SPENCER.

The native papers congratulate Mr. Percival Spencer on his safe return from the clouds. The *Gujerati* says:—We right cordially congratulate Mr. Spencer on the most remarkable pluck and daring spirit he displayed for the purpose of vindicating his honor and reputation as an aeronaut, which he felt to be at stake. He cared more for his name than for his life, and has thus taught a lesson not only to the vulgar mob of Calcutta, who little conscious of what perils have to be faced by an aeronaut, drove him to madness by their reckless impatience, but to the whole of India. There was imminent peril to his life staring him in the face, and also certain humiliation which as an honest English gentleman, he would have found insupportable. Mr. Spencer has survived his daring feat and gladdened the heart of the Indian world. He is a true Englishman, and well may Englishmen be justly proud of the glorious race which produces men of such type.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE MOFUSSIL.

THE *Kaiser-i-Hind* writing about Mr. Lee Warner's lecture on selection, says:—He is our true friend who points out our defects, and earnestly exhorts us to remedy them. We entirely agree with Mr. Lee Warner as to the sorry exhibition made by the municipalities of mofussil towns like Surat, Broach and Ahmedabad. We are glad that a high official of Government like Mr. Lee Warner has indirectly expressed his disapprobation of the foolish wrangling of Commissioners who fight at times like fishmongers. The intrigues and squabbles for which some of these municipalities have earned a notoriety tend to frustrate the noble object with which Lord Ripon extended the scheme of local self-Government throughout the country, and to show that the natives in some parts are not anxious to prove themselves capable of carrying on self-government.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Lord Londonderry s—639 cwts mustard seed, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 400 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 85 bales wool, C Naujee; 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

Serapis s—100 bales cotton, Messrs Lyon and Co; 225 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 300 bales wool, N Gordhandas.

Hispania s—400 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 400 bales cotton, Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co; 4,770 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 3,990 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell.

Scots Greys s—1,830 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, Ld; 187 bales wool, A S Moodliar and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Murray s—7 bales tanned skins, P H Abdoolcader; 200 cwts horns, V Poonja and Co; 44 bales tanned skins, Shaik M S Baboola; 4 bales tanned skins, M Carim; 127 cwts ginger, Haji Ebrahim H Vajdina; 13 bales skins and hides, H Jamall; 110 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 46 bales tanned skins and hides, E Gangjee; 3,625 dholls coir yarn, M Mooljee; 555 cwts myrabolums, C Veerjee; 760 cwts myrabolums, D Chaganlal.

Oriental s—1,302 cwt myrabolums, Volkart Bros; 720 cwts myrabolums, J Veeram; 2,196 cwts wheat, and 2,200 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 50 cwts olibanum, A Hassum; 200 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, Boyts, Craig and Co; 12 cases Indian condiments, M Ponjiaji and Son.

Venetia s—220 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co.

FOR HULL.

Sorrento s—500 cwts myrabolums, J Veeram; 2,001 cwts linseed, 1,368 cwts myrabolums, K Lukmidass and Co; 4,340 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 520 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Linda s—550 bales cotton, A Blaschecke and Co.
Berenice s—220 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

R Rubbatino s—250 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, Ld.

FOR HAVRE.

Horn Head s—500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 10 cwts gum Arabic, F Hurst; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, D Sassoon and Co; 220 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 800 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubbatino s—50 bales cotton, 6,000 cwts gingelly seed, E Spinner and Co; 1,230 cwts rapeseed, A Blaschecke and Co.

St Fillans s—3,140 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, G Lockhart, and Co; 1,220 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Akaba s—155 bales cotton, A S Moodliar, and Co; 2,690 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 410 bales cotton A Blaschecke and Co; 250 bales cotton. Finlay Muir and Co; 300 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros; 170 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 555 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, Ld; 1,001 cwts poppyseed, 201 cwts mustardseed, 4,000 cwts wheat, and 2,001 cwts groundnuts, A Blaschecke and Co; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 1,455 bales cotton, Messrs Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 300 cwts mustardseed Volkart Bros.

Yesso s—500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 150 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 300 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 1,000 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,625 bales cotton, Messrs Gaddum Bythell Co; 10,272 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 230 bales cotton and 625 bales cotton Durst and Co.

Ardbeg s—20 cwts gum Arabic, R J Daltowany.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mathew Bedlington s—2,001 cwts linseed, Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.; 1,999 cwts rapeseed, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

St Fillans s—4,000 cwts wheat, 900 cwts rapeseed, and 220 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 3,002 cwts linseed, Messrs Killick, Nixon & Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—2,000 cwts wheat, Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co; 520 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Hispania s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 3,990 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

ENGLISH HORSES IN AMERICA.

THOSE who caused Ossory, Prince Io, and other valuable horses to be sent across the Atlantic in the middle of winter have been severely punished, writes a sporting correspondent. The vessel in which these unfortunate animals were being conveyed to New York encountered the worst storms of the winter, and they both died from exhaustion—just, by the way, as did Blue Gown some years ago, when he also was on his voyage to the United States. Buckstone, who won the Ascot Cup of 1863 for Mr. Merry, after running a dead heat with Tim Whyfler, also died at sea while on his way to China. Another horse that has died on the Atlantic recently is Walter Scott, a four-year-old, by King Lud, out of Daluamaine, who had shown very good form in France, and the Comte de Bertuez, his breeder and owner, sold him for £1,000 to go to South America. It is highly probable that these disasters will put a stop to the practice of despatching thorough-bred stock across the Atlantic in winter. Ormonde, who has really been sold at last, which is a very good thing, as no rational being can desire to see roarers at the English stud, will not be despatched to South America before July.

WE are never very likely to hear the reasons which induced Sir Edward Watkin to make the statement that the National Congress is being supported by Russian gold, remarks a contemporary, whose antipathy to the Congress is well-known. Sir Edward appears to have given this assertion off along with a number of other opinions on Indian subjects to a newspaper reporter, who fastened upon him the very day of his return, almost before he had taken off his travelling clothes. And he is now being upbraided with it by Mr. Digby, the agent of the Congress in England, who is challenging him with unpleasant persistency to produce proof. But there is small chance of Sir Edward Watkin having a second Le Caron in reserve. For although many wild ideas may prevail in the inner circle of the Congress, no one can seriously credit its managers with any intention so suicidal as an alliance with a Government whose first act on the overthrow of the British would be to blot out the Congress and all its accessories. This would be "calling in the Danes" with a vengeance, and the heads of the movement are quire sensible enough to know it.

THE Vernacular Press in Bengal, according to a contemporary, is steadily declining in influence, apparently owing to the steady spread of English education among the reading classes. There are now only two vernacular daily papers regularly published

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

AT CRAWFORD'S AUCTION THIS DAY a Powerful Bay Australian MARE, 15-2, rising 6, free from vice, regularly driven in a Victoria, and Harness.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lb. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

IMMENSE CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY TO TEA CONSUMERS.—THE CALCUTTA INDIAN TEA SUPPLY COMPANY'S CHOICE TEAS in Small-Sized Original Packets of 1, 2 and 4 oz.; and in ½ and 1 lb. Tins, retailed at the rate of 12 Annas per lb. SOLE AGENTS, MORTON MAJU & Co., CHURCH GATE STREET, Bombay.

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SERVANTS of all description, Servants of all denomination, Servants reliable and efficient, Servants true *par excellence*—JNO. ATKINSON and SONS, 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

RECLAMATION.—Foundry Slag, &c., for filling in low ground can be obtained at the Works of RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Byculla free of charge.

FOR SALE.—A Young, Fast-trotting Broughsham HORSE, 15-3 hands, owner leaving on the 29th inst. Price Rs. 300.—Apply to "A. B. C.," care of this paper.

IGATPURI or KHANDALLA.—WANTED, a SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, for Six Weeks, from 21st April. Address, T. Hamilton, Surat.

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GRUYERE and CHEDDAR CHEESE, on Cut, just arrived.—J. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

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FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

PATRINOS!!! Just unpacked, a fresh Consignment of the celebrated N. Patrinos Original Egyptian CIGARETTES, at Rs 4 and Rs. 3 per tin box of 100.—D. MACROPOLO, Medows Street, Bombay.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents., PHIPSON and Co.

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FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "LITHOGRAPHIC," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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GLADSTONE BAGS, a very large stock very best finish, lined Canvas, Leather Pockets and Nickel Mountings, also Fitted Bags and Dressing Bags in neat Brown, Black Morocco, sizes from 20in. to 28in.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

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" " " Weekly Budget

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Maclean's Guide to Bombay

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 23.

THE advance of ½ per cent. in Consols on Thursday was partly lost yesterday, those funds having declined ⅜ per cent., say to 97⅜. The price of Bar Silver remained at 42⅜d per oz., and 4½ per cent. Rupee Securities were unaltered, at £70⅜, but Fours were ⅜ per cent. lower, at £67. Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ higher, at 107¾. In Paris, Rentes were ¼ per cent higher, at 84½ *ex coupon*; Exchange on London was two centimes lower, at francs 25·27½. The weekly specie shipments consisted of £120,000 in Silver and £10,000 in Gold to this port. To-day Consols recovered ⅛ per cent., being quoted at 97⅜. Silver was 1-16d. lower, at 42 9-16d., but quotations are for rupee and sterling Indian securities come unaltered. Hongkong Bank shares are quoted £1 lower, at £52 per share.

The Wheat Market continued dull yesterday, but the previous quotations are repeated all round. The total wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,670,000 quarters, which shows 160,000 quarters less upon the water than was the case a week ago. In Mincing Lane, Linseed was firm and Calcutta seed was unchanged in value. Liverpool quality *via* the Canal is quoted at 38s. per quarter and at 36s. *via* the Cape, these prices being for the new crop and 1s. 9d. and 2s. 6d. per quarter, respectively, lower than the last previous quotations for old seed. The price of new Bombay seed was still 39s. per quarter. Rapeseed was firmer, and both Calcutta Brown and Yellow Cawnpore were 6d. per quarter higher. There was no further change in these markets to-day. The Import of Linseed for the week was 6,000 quarters, or 16,000 less than in the week preceding.

The feeling in Liverpool toned down yesterday and the market closed quiet, the day's sales having reached only 8,000 bales; but of these the large proportion of 1,500 bales was Surats, the market for which closed stady. Spot prices were unaltered; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions excepting the most distant, in which the advance was 1-32d. The Manchester Market was quiet.

This afternoon the Liverpool Market closed quiet all round, the sales for the day having been 7,000 bales, inclusive of 500 Surats. "Fully Good" and "Good" Bengals were 1-16d. lower, but all other spot prices were unchanged. American Arrivals were 1-64 down for May-June and 1-32d. lower for all other deliveries.

The weekly statistics wired by Reuter show a slight increase in the volume of business in Cotton during the past week, the total sales having aggregated 51,000 bales against 4,000 bales less for the previous week; but the Cotton taken by the trade and forwarded was 7,000 bales less than for the previous six days, at 116,000 bales. The total stock had increased during the week by 34,000 bales, and as it stood yesterday, showed a decrease of 95,000 bales compared with last year's stock at the same time, and of 156,000 bales as against the figures for 1887, the falling off having thus diminished in both cases since the previous Friday. Of East Indian Cotton there were 43,000 bales in stock, or 2,000 bales less than at the close the week before. The week's total imports were 23,000 bales heavier, at 109,000 bales. The total visible supply as well as that of East Indian Cotton had increased, say by 10,000 bales and 36,000 bales, respectively; and it will be seen from our usual comparative tables given below that the falling off in the total supply was yesterday 121,000 bales compared with 1838 and 190,000 bales as against 1887; the figures of decrease being in one case only about half what they were last week and in the other 95,000 bales less. The increase in the Visible Supply of East Indian Cotton was estimated yesterday at 72,000 bales and 67,000 bales compared with 1888 and 1887, respectively. Mid-American Cotton maintained its value during the week under review, and Arrivals stood yesterday on the level of the previous Friday's rates; but in Oomra and Dhollera there was a decline of 1 16d. per lb. Compared with the price ruling at this time last year, the present price of Mid-Uplands in Liverpool is ⅝d. higher, while it is ¼d. above the price at the same time in 1887.

In New York prices remained unchanged yesterday at 10½ for spot Mid-Uplands, and 10·17 cents for June Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 18,000 bales, making the week's total, as shown below, greatly in excess of the figures for the corresponding week in both the preceding years; and the increase in Receipts from the beginning of the season had yesterday reached 93,000 bales compared with 1887-88 and 130,000 bales as against 1886-87. Again to-day prices in New York have been quite unaltered. The Receipts have been 7,000 bales against 5,000 bales last year and 4,000 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Week's receipts	85,000	38,000	47,000
" export to U. K.		41,000	70,000
" " Continent	52,000	16,000	49,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,151,000	5,05[illegible],000	5,021,000
" exports to U. K. " Do.		2,242,000	2,312,000
" " Continent " Do.	1,601,000	1,485,000	1,129,000
" Stock in the Ports	623,000	725,000	571,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 22nd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Total supply of all kinds	2,65[illegible],000	2,771,130	2,840,230
" Surats	483,000	411,240	415,610

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	791,000	883,300	918,780
" London	7,000	21,000	10,000
American Afloat	150,000	109,000	230,000
East Indian "	103,000	62,000	67,000
	1,053,000	1,075,300	1,228,780
Price of Mid-Americans	5 11-16d.	5 5-16d.	5 7-16d.
" Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16d.	4 1-16d.	4¾d.
Difference	1¼d.	1¼d.	1 5-16d.

There has been more doing in the staple in our local market to day, though the amount of business can still only be called moderate, and the tone has been steady at previous quotations for all descriptions. About 2,000 bales are reported to have been taken altogether, the largest purchases having been in Bengal at 180-195; and Dhulia, at Rs. 195-6; the balance having consisted of Dhollera, at Rs. 206; Bhownugger, at Rs. 211½; Julgaum, at Rs. 206½; and Barsee, at Rs. 199 per candy.

WHEAT has continued quiet, enquiry having been slack, and only a moderate business has transpired; but prices are quite unaltered for all descriptions.

SEEDS.—A good demand has been felt for *Linseed* and *Rapseed*, leading to considerable transactions, and prices have advanced 1 to 2 annas per cwt. in a firm market. We quote:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-4-0 to Rs. 6-5-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 7 2 0 "
Do do Cawnpore	" 6-12-0 "
Do Red do	" 6-7-0 "

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,870 bales.
Wheat	9,144 cwt.
Linseed	8,924 "
Rapeseed	1,705 "
Ground Nuts	1,540 "
Gingelly	1,231 "

FREIGHTS are weak with very little doing. Demand for tonnage is slack, and rates are tending in shippers' favour.

EXCHANGE has been steady at a partial decline of 1-32d. from yesterday's closing rates; but there has not been much fresh business passing. Merchants' Bills have been offering to a moderate extent; and some Bank Wire Transfer has been done at our quotation for ready and at proportionate rates for the next two months. Forward Credits have been quoted for April delivery at 1s. 4 11-16d. to 1s. 4 19-32d., and for May at 1s. 4 9-16d. to 1s. 4 17-32d. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 17-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 17-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4¼d. "
Credits do.	1s. 4 23-32d. "
Francs do.	1-76½d. "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A scarcity of ready four per cent. Paper and the quotation of 98 9-16 from Calcutta have led to a strong and higher market to-day, and at closing 98⅜ was the price of Fours for Money. There has been a good deal doing for the next account at 98¾, and the 30th April settlement has been quoted at 99 1-16. For 4½ per cent. Paper 102¾ to 103 has still been the nominal rate.

SHARES.—There was a fair enquiry for Mill scrip this afternoon, and an advance in rates was again established in a number of instances, though in a few cases, a decline took place. Central India Mill shares are Rs. 95 higher, at Rs. 1,095; Empress have advanced Rs. 60, say to Rs. 695; Framji Petit are Rs. 25 higher, at Rs. 655; the following are Rs. 5 higher, say Khandeish, at Rs. 735; Khatao Mucconji, at Rs. 740; Luckmidas Khimji, at Rs. 1,045; and Maha Lakshmi, at Rs. 605; David and Manockji Petit are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 552½ and Rs. 1,255, respectively; James Greaves are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 715; Jamshed Rs. 5, at Rs 325; and Queen Rs. 2½, at Rs. 975. Bank of Bombay shares are Re. 1¼ higher, at Rs. 918¾.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FRASER—March 21, at Bombay, the wife of Alfred Fraser, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DANN—March 13, at Allahabad, the wife of Rev Geo J Dann, Baptist Missionary Society, of a son.

GEORGE—March 21, at Mogul Serai, N-W P, the wife of E M George, C E, E I Rail way, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CAMERON—HIGHT—March 18, at St Mark's, Bangalore, by the Rev W Wace, Lieut Evan Duncan Cameron, Royal Artillery, eldest son of John Duncan Cameron, Esq., of Low Wood, Bathersden, Ashford, Kent, to Letitia Emily Catherine, second daughter of Lieutenant-General C Hight, Madras Staff Corps.

SARSON—PHILLIPS—March 13, at Christ Church, Chittagong, by the Rev A Whitworth Wiggins, William Sarson, to Gertrude Helen, eldest daughter of William Phillips, Esq., P W D.

DEATHS.

COVEY—March 22, at Meja'i, Allahabad, Charles Covey, Major, 65th Durham Light Infantry. In loving memory.

HADEN—March 18, at Cannanore, Henry Richard, the dearly loved son of Richard Lancelot and Mary Haden, aged 5 months and 8 days.

KITCHENER—March 17, at Kussuli, Dorothy, the daughter of Captain Kitchener, West Yorkshire Regiment.

NEUVILLE—March 19, at No 16, Camac Street, Calcutta, Mrs Eva Rosina Neuville, widow of the late Jules Neuville.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1889.

WE have recently come across a Parliamentary Paper which indirectly throws much light on the blundering policy of the Government of India in the matter of the Bombay storm-warning service. The paper is entitled "Copies of the Despatch from the Secretary of State on the organization of a Meteorological Department in India, dated the 18th day of May 1871, enclosing Report of Committee of the Royal Society, and of all despatches to and from the Government of India during the last five years on the subject referred to." From it we learn that before the institution of the Meteorological Department in India the Secretary of State sent out to the Government of India some very wholesome advice that he had procured from the Meteorological Committee of the Royal Society of London, which Committee at that time appears to have conducted the operations of the London Meteorological Office. It would appear that the question had arisen whether the Government should place the proposed new Meteorological Department for India in the hands of a Director appointed by themselves, and should treat his deliverances as final and authoritative on all practical and scientific questions arising within his sphere of action; or should associate him with, or even subordinate him to, a special committee selected for the purpose by the most competent body in the kingdom—the Royal Society. The Committee's advice was very decidedly to the latter effect, but the event shows that the Government of India had full confidence in their own powers both to select wisely a scientific administrator to act as executive head of the new department, and to dispense with any external influence that might tend to protect their nominee from the commission of egregious blunders. In 1874, ignoring the advice of the Meteorological Committee of the Royal Society, they appointed Mr. H. F. Blanford, of the Bengal Educational Department, to be Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, with no other check than that he was to be on trial, with themselves as judges, for a period of three years.

The treatment that the subject of storm-warnings for the coast of Western India has received at the hands of the Government of India affords only one of a number of illustrations open before us of the unwisdom of a policy that thus converts an educational officer into the practically uncontrolled head of a Meteorological Department; but it is a good illustration, and we proceed to show how it has led the Government of India in the first place into error, then into persistent maintenance of that error for many years in succession, and lastly, into the inconsistency of having to reverse their course of action without any new conditions having arisen to justify such reversion, and apparently without even becoming aware that they are being placed in such an extremely humiliating position. Mr. Blanford first decided that no storm-warning service was required in any part of India except Calcutta and its approaches; but heavy losses of property and some loss of life in a great storm that swept the coast of the Konkan in the year 1879 impelled the Government to introduce a storm-warning system for the Western Coast of India. A scheme was drawn up by Mr. Frederick Chambers, the Bombay Meteorological Reporter, and approved by the Bombay Government, providing for the supply to the Central Office in Bombay of daily telegraphic weather reports from twenty-eight stations distributed with some uniformity over Western India. On the ground of economy, the number of reporting stations was cut down by the Government of India, on the recommendation of their adviser, Mr. Blanford, to ten, all on or near the coast line. Now here was a mischievous intervention that a committee of experts, we believe, would have prevented from the first. Indeed, so obvious is the necessity for reports from inland as well as from coast stations to fix the position of the centre of a cyclonic storm, that it is difficult to account for Mr. Blanford's action in this matter on any theory consistent with his scientific capacity. On this unsatisfactory footing the system remained until August last, when, in another fit of so-called economy, the further retrograde step was taken of degrading the Bombay Meteorological Reportership from a full-time pensionable appointment on Rs. 750 a month to a quarter-time unpensionable office on Rs. 300. Mr. Chambers declined to accept the reduction, and the duty of warning the Bombay coast of rough weather was thereupon transferred to the Meteorological Office at Simla, with the disastrous results upon which a Court of Inquiry was invited to pronounce last December. Thus it will be seen that the emasculated system started in 1880 was kept in operation for eight long years without any attempt having been made to improve it, notwithstanding that the defects of the system and the dangers inseparable from it were year by year pointed out by Mr. Chambers in his administration reports, and on several occasions by the Government of Bombay themselves and by the Port Trustees. Finally, the system was further disabled by Bombay being deprived of the services of its meteorological expert. It appears from the Administration Report of the Meteorological Department of the Government of India for 1887-88 that the appointment in May 1887 of another educational officer, Mr. John Eliot, to officiate as Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India only produced a confirmation of the judgment put before the Government of India by Mr. Blanford that the original scheme of the Bombay Reporter, as recently revised and slightly modified in detail, was much too costly to be recommended for adoption, and that as the Bombay storm-warning service could, in Mr. Eliot's opinion, be worked satisfactorily from Simla, the services of a trained meteorologist in Bombay might be dispensed with. Although the Government of India were thus led by a new adviser to believe that they had been acting wisely all along in restricting the information placed at the disposal of the Bombay Meteorological Office, an intimation was lately sent by that same adviser to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay that the Government of India are now prepared to sanction an increase of the number of daily weather reports sent to the Bombay office to forty, or twelve more than Mr. Chambers has been begging for for the last nine years.

What, we may ask, has now become of the plea of economy which sufficed not only to prevent Mr. Chambers's storm-warning scheme from being carried into effect, but also to deprive Bombay of its meteorologist? It appears to be not even worth mentioning, for Mr. Eliot now recommends a scheme even more costly than the one he recently condemned on account of its cost when proposed by Mr. Chambers. The only conclusion we can come to is that Mr. Eliot is now thoroughly convinced, after only six months' experience in vainly endeavouring to work the Bombay storm-warning service from Simla, that if the service is to be efficient, it must be worked from Bombay, and that the more modest scheme sugggested by Mr. Chambers, which provided for telegraphic reports from 28 stations, was not more extensive than the requirements of the case demanded, and certainly did not err on the side of extravagance. The savings effected by depriving Bombay of its qualified meteorological officer have been absorbed in providing a personal allowance for the officiating Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India in addition to the ordinary pay of the appointment, and in otherwise strengthening the Meteorological Office at Simla. It is therefore not very unnatural that Mr. Eliot should now be of opinion that all that is required for Bombay is an adequate supply of machinery, and that this will work itself without the supervision and control of a meteorological expert. Mr. Blanford, on the contrary, was of opinion that a properly trained meteorologist at Bombay could work the Bombay storm-warning system without adequate machinery. Two inconsistent schemes are thus brought forward which disregard the provisions and the restrictions of each other, and which, though complementary to each other, separately make no complete provision for the attainment of the object in view, which object can only be secured by adopting the provisions and rejecting the restrictions of both. The one forward movement which Mr. Eliot has now tardily taken by promising sufficient meteorological information does not compensate for the former retrograde step which deprived Bombay of the services of its meteorologist, whose knowledge and experience are now more than ever needed to interpret the increased information which the Government of India are now willing to give, and to diagnose therefrom the earliest symptoms of the approach of dangerous weather. The final result, in the case before us, is that under the system of administration under which the Government of India appoint their own infallible judge in matters meteorological, it takes nine long years of hazardous experiment, ending with the preventible loss of a steamer and 800 lives, and with a strong protest by the Bombay Government, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and the Bombay Port Trust against the long-standing defects of the storm-warning service, before a single step can be taken towards their removal. Under the same system of administration, it may, for anything we can see to the contrary, take a similarly long period, ending with similar disaster and similar protest before the decision which degraded the Bombay Meteorological Reportership, and thus introduced a still worse defect into the service, can be reversed; whereas, if the advice of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India had been subject to the revision of a body of scientific experts in England, these blundering arrangements would certainly never have been made, probably never even suggested, and the Bombay storm-warning service would have been placed on a satisfactory footing nine years ago. With this experience before us—and much more to the same effect might easily be brought forward—we cannot doubt that the present time, when Mr. Blanford is retiring from office, is opportune for a searching inquiry into the working of the Meteorological Department, and for the provision in future of competent criticism of the working of the Department and scientific review of the proposals made by its head. The extraordinary thing is that the Government of India should ever have regarded it as safe and judicious to place upon a single unaided individual, responsibility the like of which in England to this day is borne only by a Committee or Council appointed at the request of the Home Government by the Royal Society; and our astonishment at such action is the greater when we learn that the French Government adopts a similar course with respect to their meteorological service, and that the action of even so high a scientific functionary as the Astronomer Royal in England is subject to the review and criticism of a Board of Visitors consisting of selected Fellows of the Royal Society and of the Royal Astronomical Society. In India the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, which has no expert knowledge in this regard, has the constructive supervision which in Europe is only exercised by the highest scientific authorities available for the purpose.

THE correspondence between the Government of India, the India Office, and the Treasury in regard to the duty on Indian silver plate, after having lasted for five years, was brought to a conclusion last year with an admission by Lord Cross of the equitableness of the demand for the abolition of this obnoxious impost, but with a discouragement of an admittedly equitable demand by the stereotyped official notification that the discussion cannot with advantage be continued. Perhaps it cannot so far as the Indian Government are concerned. They have done their duty in the matter, fighting perseveringly and with ability against a fiscal injustice under which India has too long lain. It is time now that the discussion was taken up by other hands. The Indian Government may fairly say that they have done their part, and Lord Cross's intimation, though it closes the discussion for the present so far as they are concerned, leaves it open to others—and indeed should provoke them—to impress the Secretary of State with a consciousness of the fact that there is a public opinion as well as an official opinion in India, which is quite alive to the necessity of removing a duty that cramps and hinders one of the few artistic industries in India for which there is any chance of a vigorous revival. We would suggest that some of our political associations should take the matter up, and show thereby that there is no truth in the prevalent notion that their attention is so greatly absorbed by theories of their own that they cannot find time to think of the industrial requirements of the country. It is only little by little that the industrial revival, the necessity of which was ably insisted upon by Captain Beauclerk, R. A., in our columns a few weeks since, can be brought about. But every step that gives vitality to an indigenous handicraft is a contribution to that most desirable result. The duty on it as at present levied is virtually prohibitive of the export of silver work to England. It yields the English Treasury less than two thousand pounds a year, and the smallness of the proceeds of the duty proves how effectually it operates in checking Indian importations. Doubtless, the answer of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, if he had to defend the duty on revenue grounds, would be that he could not remit the £1,700 or so which is realized on the duty on Indian plate without sacrificing more than £50,000 a year, the proceeds of the duty on plate manufactured in England. We may fairly concede that point, and it would be useless to argue against the Chancellor of the Exchequer when he says that he cannot sacrifice £50,000 a year even to oblige industrial India. But we should be quite content at all events in the first instance if the duty remained at its present rate, so long as standard Indian silver were passed for hall-marking, instead of being thrown back upon the exporter's hands as a spurious product. It is by this most unfair incident of the duty and not by the rate of the duty that the injustice is done to the Indian artificer, and it could be removed without the sacrifice of a penny of English revenue. It is that consideration which so strongly persuades people in this country that the silver plate duty in its present form is meant not for revenue purposes alone, but for the protection of the English silversmith against his Indian competitor. It is in effect a protective duty, and is not the less objectionable for being insidious and the reverse of straightforward. That is one argument which it might be inconvenient for the Government of India to impress upon the home authorities; but there is no reason why it should not be insisted upon by others.

THE resignation of Colonel Hughes Hallett under the present circumstances is a political event of some interest. When the honourable member for Rochester was pressed to resign last year in consequence of the scandal which made so much noise at the time, and it was understood that he was requested to hold fast as it was undesirable to expose the Conservative party to the loss of the seat. He was returned in the election of 1886 by a majority of 247 over the Liberal candidate, Mr. F. F. Belsey. He had been equally successful against Mr. Edwards in the election of 1885, when his majority was 241. The constituency returned two Liberals from 1857 to 1874, and in 1880, when there were still two seats to be disposed of, a Liberal headed the poll, the Conservative coming in second. There was, therefore, good reason last year for resisting the indignant clamour of the Liberal press calling for the resignation of Colonel Hughes Hallett, for it was felt that the seat was more than precarious. The retirement of the honourable member just now will be attributed to the difficulty which will be experienced in resisting a demand which was disregarded before. It will be taken in connection with the impossibility of constesting the Unionist seat of Burnley and the enhanced majority of the Liberal candidate at Gorton on Saturday as evidence of a growing want of confidence in the ministerial ranks. As for Colonel Hughes Hallett it is doubtful whether he has not suffered more from the heedless flattery of *Vanity Fair*, which spoke of the white flower of his blameless life, or from the fearful indignation of the *Pall Mall Gazette* when the fact that the flower was a little faded was disclosed in its columns.

GANESH NARAYEN SATHE, the complainant against Sindekar and the Mamlutdars, whose complaint, dismissed by Mr. Vidal, has been sent by the High Court to the Poona Magistrate for inquiry and disposal, has forwarded to Mr. East a long statement in which he asks the Magistrate to be "spared the useless trouble" of appearing before him on the 1st April, the day for which he had been summoned. He alleges that he has no personal knowledge of the facts, but that his complaint was based simply and only upon reports published in the newspapers, and that beyond Sindekar's and Dabir's own statements he has not a particle of evidence to produce. In view of his limited knowledge of the facts, and of the highly cautious and guarded nature of his statements in the complaint itself he candidly and respectfully informs the Magistrate "that there is no earthly chance of eliciting anything more from him in the shape of evidence by submitting him to any further examination."

THINGS are not going well with the Mahdists. It appears that, as was anticipated, the Sheikh El Senoussi has followed up his great victory by occupying Darfour and Kordofan, thus acquiring the supremacy in the Eastern Soudan. It was also said that the Mahdists have been defeated by Emin Pasha, but this event is of small importance compared to the success achieved by Senoussi, who is unquestionably the most formidable competitor for the position left vacant by the death of the Mahdi. There is nothing now to prevent Senoussi from following the steps of that departed chief and marching on Khartoum, where he would wield a power which would be formidable to Egypt and would make the recent skirmishes with Osman Digna round Suabin seem mere child's play.

LORD AND LADY REAY left Bombay for Kurrachee by the steam-ship Dalhousie on Saturday night. Their Excellencies were accompanied by Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Military Secretary, Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Private Secretary, Dr. Irving, and Captain Brookes, and Captain Forbes, Aides-de-Camp. Colonel Firebrace,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ZANZIBAR TROUBLES.

COLONEL EUAN SMITH SUMMONED TO LONDON.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

Lieutenant-Colonel Euan Smith, British Consul at Zanzibar, is coming to London for the purpose of conferring with the Government. During his absence from Zanzibar the duties of the Consulate will be carried on by Mr. Portal.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE *TIMES* CASE.

STORMY DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

A most stormy debate took place in the House of Commons last night on the question of Supply. Sir W. V. Harcourt took the lead in an acrid attack on Sir Richard Webster, the Attorney-General, respecting his connection with the *Times* in the Parnell case.

Sir Richard made a speech fully rebutting the charges of partiality which had been brought against him.

The Irish members are provoking constant scenes in the House.

A motion was last night brought forward for reducing the salaries of Sir Richard Webster (Attorney-General) and Lord Salisbury, but on being put to the vote it was rejected by a majority of eighty.

THE AGITATION FOR AN INDIAN FACTORY ACT.

A deputation from the United Factory workers of Lancashire waited upon Lord Cross (Secretary of State for India) yesterday to demand the assimilation of the Factory Laws of India and England.

Lord Cross, in reply, said he believed the report of the Indian Government on the subject was on its way, and that he would thoroughly consider it when it came to hand, but he must, however, adhere to his previous openly declared principles.

THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, MARCH 23.

The Tribunal of Commerce are of opinion that no grounds exist for placing the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris in liquidation, and have appointed two administrators who will summon a general meeting to decide the question.

RESIGNATION OF COLONEL HUGHES HALLETT.

VACANT CONSERVATIVE SEAT.

Colonel Hughes Hallett, the Conservative member for the City of Rochester, has resigned his seat.

ELECTION IN LANCASHIRE.

Mr. Mather, the Gladstonian Liberal candidate, has been elected for the Gorton Division of South-East Lancashire, in place of Mr. Richard Peacock (Gladstonian Liberal), deceased, defeating Mr. Hatch, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of eight hundred and forty-six, which is three hundred and eighty-nine votes more than r. Peacock polled at the last election.

DEFEAT OF THE MAHDISTS.

CAIRO, MARCH 23.

An Arab Sheikh who has arrived from Omdurman declares that Senoussi has expelled the Mahdists and occupied Darfour and Kordofan. He also confirms the defeat of the Mahdists by Emin Pacha.

MR. SPENCER'S RE-APPEARANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

(*Continued from Saturday.*)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

Mr. Spencer concluded his narrative as follows :—"Just as I was leaving the island for Kohanabad, in the boat procured by the baboo, what should I see but the balloon sailing majestically down the creek on the tide. It was the work of a few minutes only to secure it and roll it up. It was a little torn, but otherwise not much the worse for the trip. My Bengalee host had me conveyed from his village, which I afterwards learnt was Bastaliabad, by boat to Hosseinabad, which we reached about 5 p.m. On that (Wednesday) evening I passed the night very comfortably in one of the cells of the police thanna, and on Thursday at 12 noon, I continued my journey by boat to Busseerhat, which I reached at 4 p.m., where Baboo Troylucky Nath Sen, the Deputy Magistrate, received me very kindly and put me up. As I was anxious to get back to Calcutta, I left Busseerhat at 9 p.m. in a gharry, bringing my balloon with me, and I had travelled to within 10 miles of Baraset, where I intended to pick up the night mail, when I was met by your representatives and escorted, to Calcutta in the special train which had brought them up."

THE POONA MUNICIPALITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 24.

A case is being contested to vitiate the late Municipal elections at Poona. Messrs. Nurhur Balkrishna, Framjee Dorabjee, Wamanrao Keshao Butt, and other well known native gentlemen have protested against the election of the 16 municipal commissioners by reason of a ward named Bhamboorda not being included within municipal limits. Mr. Crowe, the District Judge, held an investigation yesterday, when counsel for both sides were heard. Counsel for the Municipality said the Bhamboorda people had no *locus standi*, neither were the Municipality responsible. When asked by the Judge why the Municipality had sent him down in that case, he replied that it was to prevent an *ex parte* decision. The whole of the 16 cases were taken up, and the arguments *pro* and *con* in all being the same, the Judge adjourned the case, which has created great excitement amongst electors and the better class of natives here, no one knowing whether fresh elections will have to be held or not.

SUDDEN DEATH OF COLONEL WATSON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, MARCH 24.

The Political Agent, Colonel Watson, was found dead in his bed this morning. Yesterday he performed his official work as usual and heard an appeal. He went to bed in apparently very good health, except a slight attack of gout on the knee, which was chronic. The cause of his sudden death is unknown. General sympathy is felt.

H. E. THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 24.

H. E. the Viceroy will reach Simla on or about the 15th April.

THE CHINESE AMBAN.

Mr. Hart has started for Rinchagong, where he will meet the Chinese Amban. It is probable that the Amban will come back with him to Sikkim.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. J. Muir Mackenzie, Bombay Civil Service, succeeds Mr. Lawrence as Under-Secretary in the Revenue and Agriculture Department of the Government of India.

Mr. C. H. Hill, of the Allahabad Bar, acts as Judge of the High Court at Calcutta in place of the Hon. Mr. Justice Wilson. At the same time Mr. Rampini will act for the Hon. Mr. Justice O'Kinealy, and Mr. Gordon, Judge of Sarun, will officiate for the Hon. Mr. Justice Macpherson.

Colonel C. Cowie, Deputy Inspector-General, Ordnance Department, Bengal Circle, acts as Inspector-General, Ordnance Department, Bombay, during Colonel Spring's absence on furlough.

THE LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

The latest news from Demagiri regarding the Lushai Field Force states that the column under Colonel Tregear, after a very hard day's march, occupied Jahouta's village yesterday evening. It had been deserted by the inhabitants, who apparently had left in a hurry. The advance was continued this morning at 5-30 against Howsata's village, about six miles distant. On the approach of the advance guard, under Major Begbie, the Shendus commenced to fire and then got under cover. A few shells from Lieutenant Hamilton's gun and one or two volleys caused them to clear out, and they disappeared into the jungle. A party, consisting of the Gurkhas, Pioneers and Sappers, then went on and burnt the village without opposition. Howsata was to-day exhumed, and Lieutenant Stewart's gun was recovered. It was found buried with the body. Jahouta's village will be burnt to-morrow on its evacuation by the column, which will then return.

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER SHOOTING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 24.

Yesterday Lady Lansdowne distributed the prizes to the local volunteers. H. E. the Viceroy in a speech paid them a handsome compliment in regard to their unusually good shooting, and referred in particular to Lieutenant D. Campbell, who won the Viceroy's cup with a score equal to that of the winner of the Queen's prize at Wimbledom last year. He also congratulated the Presidency team upon its signal victory at Meerut meeting in the inter regimental contest.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

MARSEILLES, MARCH 22.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, MARCH 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 4 1-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	84¼ ex.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67
4½ per cent. „	70⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	42⅜

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	51,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	5,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	109,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	4,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton	793,000	„
„ „ Surats	43,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London	7,000	„

TEHRMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 23.

10 p.m.	75·0

SUNDAY, MARCH 24.

6 a.m.	72·7
10 a.m.	79·3
2 p.m.	81·1
4 p.m.	80·6

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, March 23.—There has been a brisk to rapid recovery of pressure over the whole of Northern and Central India. The recovery is greatest in Bengal, and the depression in that area has filled up. Winds are again light and irregular in Behar and the North West Provinces. Temperature fell slightly yesterday in all districts except Bengal, and is below normal by a moderate amount, except in Madras, Bengal, and Burma, where it is in slight excess. Skies are clear except in Assam. Showers have fallen in Assam and Upper Burma. Sibsagar reports one inch, Silchar half, and Bhamo quarter inch.

March 24.—The barometer has generally risen, but the changes are small everywhere. Pressure is very uniform at present, the range of pressure to-day being less than a tenth of an inch. The variations are small, and hence the pressure distribution is practically normal. The temperature had increased over the whole of India yesterday and was normal or slightly in excess in all the districts except Bombay, where it was three degrees below normal. There was a light cloud this morning in all the districts except Bombay and the Deccan. Calcutta, Silchar, and Simla report a few showers of rain.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught have paid a flying visit to Delhi, strictly *incognito*, and stayed at the Travellers' Dak Bungalow.

GENERAL and Madame de Bourbel, at the request of the Maharaja of Kashmir, will represent His Highness, and do the honours at Domel to the Commander-in-Chief.

THE Maharaja of Bettiah and his family have given Rs. 10,000 to the Lady Dufferin Memorial Fund.

The *C. and M. Gazette* announces the sudden death at Quetta on the 18th instant of Lieutenant Medlicott, R. E., from hydrophobia.

A CURIOUS rumour was current a day or two ago in Calcutta to the effect that the Russian Government had arbitrarily interfered with the working of the Indo-European Telegraph line and caused a stoppage of all traffic upon it. As a matter of fact, the Indo-European cables between Kertch and Odessa failed some little time ago, and the Russian Government lent an alternative line, turning the Sea of Azov over to the Company. They resumed this on the evening of the 16th to clear off their own work, and again lent it on the afternoon of the following day. The traffic was thus only interrupted for some 36 hours, the Russians playing the part of obliging friends and not that of cunning enemies.

NOTES FROM BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MARCH 22.

THE Holi saturnalia ended very quietly this year. The former custom of the Hindus, especially *Purubhaeas*, in indulging in abusive songs and stanzas and constructing indecent images in public thoroughfares has been totally discontinued.

I have already mentioned in one of my letters that the want of water is much felt in the city and suburbs. To alleviate the wants of the people measures have been adopted to sink temporary wells, locally called *jhirras*, in the dried-up tanks, for the use of the people. The wiseacres who have displayed such sudden energy ought to have known better that the water got in the *jhirras* cannot be healthy. I have seen the water. It is fœtid, and I am of opinion that its use will generate sickness of a virulent type. The *jhirras* should be closed, and water must be brought in pipes from the *Nuv Lukhee* well. Besides the *Nuv Lukhee* there are many wells here the flow of water in which is perennial and it is wholesome. The outlay will be a mere *bagatelle*. In fact, general public health should be considered of more importance.

A succinct account of the *Nuv Lukhee* well and its environs will, I am sure, interest many of your readers. It is believed by the people in general here that this stepping well (locally called *vow*) was sunk and built at the expense of a *bunjara* (iterant grain merchant), and the construction cost the merchant no less than nine lakhs of rupees. But an inscription in Arabic, still extant on the wall of the well, declares that the well was made at the expense of Emperor Humayun, probably about the time when he invaded Guzerat, routed the ruler of Champaneer, and captured the city and his untold treasures in 1535. This well is of an enormous size built of stone, and the builder of it apparently had the advantage of sound scientific experience. About forty years ago the *Nuv Lukhee* and its environs were infested with robbers. For one or two wayfarers it was unsafe to pass *Nuv Lukhee*. An old fossilated fakeer was generally seen seated with some fire and a water chatty near the well with the avowed object of treating the wayfarers with a drink of water and fire to smoke. He generally inveigled them by invoking God's blessings on them, and persuaded them to take rest and partake a smoke, &c., and the band of robbers would all this time be concealed in or about the well, and when the poor unwary wayfarer would part company with the fakeer his sham benediction was found to be but a warning note for the robbers to be ready for their prey. Within a couple of hundred yards away from the well, the robbers used to disposses them of all they carried, and if resistance were shown, they were murdered. Travellers rarely passed unmolested unless they travelled in a strong body and were well armed. Consequently the road was deserted for a length of time till the late Ganpatrao Gaekwar, to remedy this evil, caused the Horse Artillery lines, now the Sirkari buggy khana, to be built, and ever since the place has been free of the lawless depredators.

The new road from Bechraji Jhampa to the Public Park is in a most wretched condition. Enormous sums of money must have been spent on this road—in fact, the beautiful bridge itself has cost a large sum of money. Now there is not a single soul looking after it—stones are all being displaced and watering is entirely out of the question. There is a large flock of overpaid officials. All are in lethargy.

During the last few days it has been rather cloudy here, and the heat in consequence is moderate. The mornings are nice and cool.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, MARCH 22.

BELGAUM is going ahead. In all the annals of its past no fact such as falls to your present historian to relate is recorded. Fancy in this land of bhyle gharries, and where till very lately any conveyance of higher pretension than a district tonga called forth the admiration of the whole populace, a three-in-hand, I do not know how else to term the team, consisting of 3 ponies, each one in front of the other, driven in a perfect Jehu-like style, and causing dire consternation in the minds of the aborigines!

Another regiment, the 30th N.I., has arrived, and our little town seems crowded over with new people. I believe the Native Infantry Lines are much appreciated by their new occupants. The accommodation is far superior to that which they have had in the Madras Presidency.

The heat continues very trying, and the continuous East winds are working havoc on all. Colds and catarrhs are everywhere. In spite of the weather, sports of all sorts are on the *tapis*. The regimental gala day—the anniversary of their victory at Jellalabad—is to be commemorated, as usual, by some grand sports, races in costume and a driving competition for the Artillery forming a portion of the programme. The Gymkhana sports will be held on the 21st, and from the programme, promise very well.

An amateur concert in aid of the Belgaum Lepers' Home was held last night and will be repeated to-night. In the Regimental Theatre there were four concerted vocal pieces; all went well, except the last, "She May Fly." There was a tendency on the part of some of the treble voices to run on ahead of the others which rather spoiled the effect of the glee. Both the pianoforte solos were well rendered, the first by Miss M. O'Sullivan, the second by Mrs Bird. The latter received a very decided encore, and repeated a portion of the piece, "Irish Diamonds" Mr. Johnstone's comic songs, "Andy Me Elroe," and "Slattery's Mounted Fut," were greeted with a perfect ovation. To his first encore he responded by singing a song even more comic than the first, "The Frenchman," but to the second, no amount of "encores" could induce this most popular officer to reappear. A new tenor singer, and one of no mean power, has lately come among us, Dr. McKee. His songs, "Dinah Doe" and "Little Sweetheart, come and kiss me," were very well rendered. Mr. Peacock, another very good tenor, sang "The Lads in Red," and as an encore, "Good-bye, Sweetheart Good-bye." Both songs gained the applause they very richly deserved. Conductor Mills, to whom the arrangement of the concert was due, and who must have felt highly gratified at the success of his arduous task, sang a solo "Eileen Alannah," and two duets, both of which were well rendered and received. A pianoforte duet, "Tarantelle in E minor, Sydney Smith," by the Misses O'Sullivan, was brilliantly executed. A bass song, "Piff Paff," was sung in character by Sergeant Hillman. The song is a difficult one, but was admirably gone through. Mrs. Mouat's songs were, it is hardly necessary to relate, perfect—each in its way. I do not think I have ever heard Mrs. Mouat sing better than she did last night. Her voice was sweeter than ever, and she sang with great feeling and spirit. Mrs. Rix's solo, "Estudiantina," received much applause, and in response to an encore she sang "Thady O'Flinn." Miss Rowe sang "Sweet Birds" very sweetly, and the Misses Rowe sang in very good style a duet "Come to the Woodlands." I believe the concert was rather hurriedly got up, yet it was very successful. It is hoped that a good round sum may be obtained in aid of the institution for which so many ladies and gentlemen kindly gave their time. Musical talent seems to abound in Belgaum, and it is a pity that some philanthropic individual does not organise monthly or fortnightly concerts. I am sure they would be much appreciated.

A GREAT American celebrity has just passed away in the person of Ruth Goschen, Barnum's well-known giant. It was thought that he was about 70 years of age, and at any rate he must have been very old for a giant. There is a belief afloat, whether well-founded or not, that exceptionally tall people are never long livers. And in a general way a showman fights shy of aged giants, as the infirmities of age detract from his appearance. A bent giant does not look so imposing as a straight-limbed vigorous youngster; but grey hairs are not only a glory, but a source of profit to the dwarf. Ruth must have been an exception, however, in more ways than one. He kept on increasing his bulk till the time of his death, when he weighed 600lb., and his appearance was enhanced by his fatal disease, which was dropsy.

THE BOMBAY ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

THE annual inspection of the Bombay Artillery Volunteers took place on Saturday before General Budgen, R.A. The battery turned out in almost precisely the same strength as last year—55 rank and file—Major Roughton being in command, and the other officers present being Captain Leslie, Captain Clark, Lieutenants O'Connor and Slater. General Budgen, who was accompanied by Captain Steele, the District Staff Officer, and Captain Thatcher, D. A. A. G. for Musketry, was received by the battery with a general salute. The men and their arms and accoutrements were then inspected, somewhat critically, and a few defects, easily remedied by individual care, were pointed out. The march-past, followed by manual and firing exercise, under Captain Leslie, followed, the march-past being particularly smart and steady, and the excellent physique of the battery showed to advantage. If the company drill showed defects here and there allowance had to be made for it on account of the energy with which officers and men had devoted themselves to gun-drill, and the results of their assiduity in this direction were shown in the really admirable way in which this part of the inspection passed off when the battery left the Town Hall compound for the Arsenal, and there worked the twenty-five-pounder in successive detachments. The work here could not have been done with more smartness, and it evidently made an excellent impression upon the General, who as an Artillery officer might be expected to look upon it with a critical eye. Before the inspection was over nine men who went up for proficiency certificates were put through their gun-drill. The battery was then drawn up in line, and addressed by the Brigadier-General, who said he was very glad that it had been his pleasant duty to make the annual inspection of such a number of able-bodied and intelligent men, who in their spare time could manage to make themselves so proficient in their drill. He regretted, however, that he could not quite compliment them on their carbine or manual drill, but of course that was a minor detail and would be acquired in time. He also considered that many of the members of the battery might have been a little smarter in regard to the manner in which they had put on their accoutrements. Some of them had, he noticed, been put on very carelessly, and would have slipped off before many of the wearers had marched half a mile. He reminded those on parade that when they tried to be soldiers they should also try to be as much like a soldier as possible as regards smartness, discipline, and drill. On the other hand, one thing far more important than the carbine drill was the gun-drill of the battery, and from what he had seen on parade that afternoon, he, speaking as an old gunner, said it afforded him the greatest pleasure to have seen the men working the 24-pounder gun. Major Roughton had informed him that the battery had been doing heavy gun-drill, but at present he had not had an opportunity of seeing them at it; but he felt certain, if they worked the heavy guns in the same excellent manner in which they had the smaller one, that should ever a time come for their working the heavy armaments that were now being used, the R.A. would feel very proud to be associated with the Bombay Volunteer Artillery. Until that time did arrive he advised the volunteers to stick to their gun-drill, for, as he remarked, there were a certain class of volunteers to be found who neither attended the full number of drills nor made themselves efficient, and he felt sure that Major Roughton and the men of this battery would agree with him that the room of such volunteers was preferable to their company, for if they did not know how to work or did not care to, they had better stay away. It should not be forgotten that Government, who had made a certain grant, expected something in return for it in the shape of a certain amount of efficiency. In conclusion he said he should be glad to inspect the battery next year.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LANDON, General List Infantry, has been appointed officiating Second-in-Command, 39th Bengal Infantry.

THE survivors of the Sutlej Campaign on the Imperial Establishment of the Active List of General officers are becoming very limited. These are Field-Marshals Lord Napier of Magdala and Sir Patrick Grant, and Generals Sir E. B. Johnson and the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hardinge. This exhausts the names.

DURING January 53 first commissions as second-lieutenants were gazetted at home and two as quarter-masters. Four captains retired with gratuities, and three lieutenants, two second-lieutenants, and one surgeon resigned their commissions. One major commuted his retired pay, and one lieutenant, royal artillery, was superseded for absence without leave. The deaths were reported of four generals, two lieutenant-generals, one major-general, one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, one captain, eight lieutenants, two quarter-masters, one chaplain, one surgeon-general, one surgeon-major, three surgeons, and one deputy-commissary.

A GOANESE CUSTOM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On behalf of the Christian residents of the principal localities in this city allow me to draw the attention of our energetic and popular Comissioner of Police to an absurd practice obtaining among some Goanese of the lower order towards the end of Lent. These people form themselves into a sort of procession, carrying a black banner, a bier, and a cross, and parade about the streets of Bombay at dead of night, disturbing everyone and alarming the old and the young by the noise of rattles and songs. Some years back but a handful of persons took part in such processions. But last year we saw nearly three hundred persons joining this procession. Each man wears a white cap and a white tunic, with a sheet of the same colour tied round his waist, and carries a lighted taper in his hand. The procession thus constituted is headed by a man holding a large cross, the rear being brought up by four men carrying a bier beneath a black *pall* or canopy held by six others. In the centre is to be seen a black banner. To give the whole a most gloomy appearance a brass band follows playing "The Dead March in Saul." The effect which such a procession causes at such a time as midnight is better imagined than described. The processionists start from Burrows' Lane, or what is known as Dabool Street, and pass through Horta Baixa, Old Sonapur, Cavel Street, Girgaum, and so on. The procession in question is not in accordance with the Catholic religion, and the Christians of the above named localities will feel themselves highly indebted to the Commissioner of Police if he puts a stop to this nuisance. I am told that a procession of this sort will be held some time next week.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, March 22. A. C. C.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th March as compared with the statement of the 12th March 1889:—

LIABILITIES.	March 12. Rs.	A.	P.	March 19. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paidup	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	51,49,628	15	0	51,49,628	15	0
Treasury Balance	1,70,34,029	11	4	1,92,46,953	1	10
Other Deposits	2,98,23,379	10	5	2 87,22, 73	11	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,08,311	4	4	3,91,619	9	4
Sundries	9,04,157	9	0	9,76,576	12	3
Rs.	7,36,39,510	5	1	7,47,87,662	2	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
Government Securities	4,86,653	8	0	2 77,574	12	0
Other authorized Invtmts	62,13,779	0	0	62,80,079	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	1,71,02,472	4	1	1,75,40,437	7	10
Credits on do.	89,07,799	4	0	9,40,852	8	2
Bills discounted	2,27,57,158	3	5	2,39,37,357	10	8
Balances with other Banks	9,85,503	6	2	10,43,143	10	2
Bullion	10,984	13	4	17,99 9	5	7
Dead Stock	11,17,176	11	1	11,16,286	13	3
Stamps	12,806	1	0	12,866	10	0
Sundries	2,75,386	1	1	2,48,537	12	3
Cash at Head Office	69 64,384	6	9	72,43,786	9	8
Do. at Branches	88,05,131	10	6	74,38,859	11	6
Rs.	7,36,39,510	5	1	7,47,87,662	2	1

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s., 6d., per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

ON Wednesday afternoon Professor Forrest, the Wilson Philological Lecturer of the year, delivered the first of a series of lectures in the University on the growth of English literature. The lecturer first discussed the old Celtic element in English and pointed out how small it is, and that the few words which have floated down the Abian time are household words which live in the affection and memory of the peasant. He then dwelt on the Roman occupation of Britain and on the fact what little influence the occupation had on the country people and the language of the island. Professor Forrest said:—A scholar distinguished for his erudition and accuracy has given the following test of words as belonging to the Latin of the first period to the Latin of the Roman conquest:—Pool, port, street, wall, wick, (lean), wine. I sometimes wonder if in an evil hour the English had to leave India that in course of time the only linguistic trace of our rule would be port, street, wall, culvert, bridge, rail, brandy, and beer. I hope culture and university would survive. The conquest of the island by the Angles and Saxons was then briefly described and how "Rome again conquerd Britain, and this time it was not a physical but a moral conquest." The lecturer said: The conversion of England was, like all great changes, slow and gradual. In this age of hurry and speed we are apt to forget that nature works by slow degrees. History teaches us, or ought to teach us, the great fact that laws and customs which are the product of centuries cannot be altered in a few years. Men do not change their mode of thought and their way of looking at things in a quarter of a century. All change to be sound and substantial must be due to the gradual evolution of time. A hundred years elapsed before the English kingdoms became Christian. By slow degrees the English accepted the culture and teaching of their foreign teachers, and it was due to the slow and gradual degrees by which it was accepted that the English never regarded Christianity as a foreign creed. As the missionaries were the first to bring into India the lamps of Western knowledge, so the missionaries brought into England the learning of their time. They also taught the use of the Latin tongue, but happily Latin never displaced the native Tutonic speech on the lips of men. The mind of Englishmen, fertilised by the intellectual culture of the West, brought forth a noble literature in the English tongue. And this, I hope, is the destiny in store for India. I look forward to the day when natives will cease to express foreign ideas and foreign platitudes in a foreign tongue, and the Oriental men, fertilised and strengthened by Western literature and science, will produce a noble literature in the different native speeches of the land. The lecturer then proceeded to show how great spiritual fervour and zeal produced intellectual activity, but the intellectual life of the nation was slain by the invasion of the Danes. Then Alfred arose and defeated the Danes, and obtained peace for the land. He built monasteries and founded schools, and learning once more began to prosper. He was the first English prose writer, and from him dates the beginning of the English Chronicle as it now stands. The lecturer said:—To most students of English history the period preceding the time of William the Conqueror is dull reading. The names do not sound familiar, and the characters of the different Kings and heroes have in the popular histories been sketched in too slight a manner to create any vivid interest in them. Europeans find a like difficulty with regard to the history of India. But if any one wants to have created in him a real interest for the history of India, so changed with vivid scenes, so pregnant with great political and economical problems, he must not read the host of writers who have given in a sketch of what has been said about the Moghuls, but he must read the memoirs of Baber and Jehangir and the Mogul historians. It is impossible, gentlemen, to realise events without knowing how they seemed to those who saw them. To realise the early history of England one must read the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. We can realise what England suffered by Danish invasion by reading. "In that same year, before winter, the *Danish-men* who had sat down in Mersey towed their ships up the Thames, and thence up the Lea. This was about two years after they had come hither over sea. In that same year, 896, the forementioned army constructed a fortress on the Lea, twenty miles above London. After this in summer a great body of the townsmen and also other people went onward until they arrived at the Danish fortress; and there they were put to flight, and some four kings (Thanes) were slain. Then after this, during harvest, the King encamped near to the town, while the people reaped the corn, so that the Danish men might not deprive them of the crop." It is impossible to paint more vividly the result of the Danish invasion than the mere Chronicle of the fact that the King had to encamp near London to protect the inhabitants in reaping their corn. In the year 979 we read:—"This year was King Edward slain at even-tide, at Corse-gate, on the 15th, before the Kalends of April, and then was he buried at Wareham, without any kind of kingly honours. There has not been 'mid Angles a worse deed done than this was, since they first Briton-land sought—men him murdered, but God him glorified. A knowledge of the contents of the Chronicle is not only indispensable to the historian, but the mere language of the different manuscripts affords an interesting study to the philologist. The variations of the dialects in different parts bear witness to different degrees of antiquity in the composition, and the existence of concurrent texts in several places show that it was transcribed and added to by different and independent writers. There are six existing manuscripts of the Chronicles, which all come to an end at different dates. Special circumstances contained in particular texts occasionally indicate the monastery in which a particular text was composed.

After having discussed Bede, the first English historian, and Cædmon, the first English poet, the lecturer gave a short sketch of the different dialects which then prevailed in England, and the characteristics of the inflections of the different parts of speech. The lecturer closed as follows:—Here, gentlemen, I must close my extremely general sketch of the Anglo-Saxon language. It is sufficient to show you that it was no rude dialect, but a cultivated vernacular with a regulated grammar. It was a language in which the Latin authors of the day could be translated, and translations of sacred hymn books of devotion and the scriptures fertilised the mind of the English. Latin, happily, did not operate to exclude the native tongue and to cast it into the shade, but to the beneficent end of regulating, fostering, and developing it. The English mind and language thus developed brought forth eloquent prose, and the noble poetry of Cædmon. To Roman civilization and Christian culture we owe the nourishment of the root from which afterwards sprang Spenser, Shakespere, and Milton. The great lesson to be learnt from tracing back a nation's path of thought is the fact that there can be no national literature unless the speech is national, and the thoughts and aspirations are also national. But you must remember that this is not the result of a quarter of a century, but requires a long course of time. Neither a great language nor a great literature is built up in a day. In this lecture I have very imperfectly traced the growth of the Anglo-Saxon language and Anglo-Saxon literature. In my next I shall relate the blow given to it by the Norman conquest, and how the conquest of England by a race of conquerors which seemed to be a death-blow to the national life only proved a fertile instrument of national and intellectual development.

THE PATNA MISSION CASE.

THE Patna Mission case came before Justices Macpherson and Mitter at Calcutta on Wednesday. Babu Umbica Ghurn Bose, on behalf of the mother and the husband of Lachminia, submitted that the Court could not issue an order to produce the girl, as there was no power under the law to do so, and the proper course would be for their Lordships to say it was too late to interfere. Mr. M. P. Gasper argued exactly the opposite, and said the Court had jurisdiction under Section 551. Mr. Justice Mitter said the Court had power in ordinary cases, but he had very great doubts if it had in the present one. It had to be considered whether the mother was to take charge of the girl or not, Mr. Gasper concluded that the Court should look into the circumstances of the case. He was prepared to show from evidence that the girl, at the date of the Magistrate's order, was in the Zenana Mission house—a house of respectability—where she was safe both as regarded her person and her morality. Her marriage was a sham, and her mother took her from the Mission for an immoral purpose. Mr. Justice Mitter said proceedings might be taken under Section 100 for immoral detention. If the girl was unwilling to remain with her mother it would be unlawful detention. Eventually their Lordships announced that they would take time to consider their decision.

LORD DUFFERIN'S PROPOSALS FOR THE RECONSTITUTION OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

FORTUNATELY whilst the Government of India has been occupying itself in framing proposals for reconstituting its provincial Legislative Councils, it has also at the suggestion and with the approval of the Secretary of State, been perfecting very important arrangements for the still further decentralization of our financial system, and for handing over to the Provincial Governments a more complete and independent control of the Provincial revenues. At the same time certain powers of supplementing and increasing the local funds by Provincial taxation is to be attributed to them. Thus Provincial Councils will be admitted to a very large and important field of Provincial administration, and ample scope and opportunities will be given to its members, both native and English (amongst whom an adequate number of representatives of the British mercantile interests should be certainly included), to display their statesmanship and their ability to provide for the wants and interests of the extensive communities over whom their influence and jurisdiction will extend, and we have little doubt that if our project for the enlargement of the Provincial Councils is simultaneous and skilfully combined with our proposal for financial decentralization, not only will the legitimate political aspirations of the educated classes be amply satisfied, but greater administrative efficiency will be obtained to the manifest lightening of the almost intolerable burden of responsibility by which the Supreme Government is at present over-weighted.

There are two further points to which I am desirous of alluding, though they are not connected with any question affecting the Provincial Councils—I mean the mode in which the annual Budget is dealt with by the Government of India, and the advisability of allowing questions to be asked in the Legislative Councils. Our Committee has stated that in their opinion, the changes suggested for the Provincial Councils should not be extended to the Governor-General's Supreme Council. In this opinion, I entirely agree; nor is it necessary that I should desire our procedure to be amended. Under the existing law, it is only when a new tax is to be imposed that the Finance Member is required to submit his financial proposals to the Legislative Council, or that an opportunity is given to the members of that body to make observations in regard to them. When there is no new taxation the finance Member merely publishes his Budge in the form of a pamphlet. For my own part, I think that a yearly financial discussion, in the Viceroy's Legislative Council would prove a very useful and desirable arrangement, and a very convenient preliminary to the subsequent debate which takes place on Indian Finances in the House of Commons later in the year. I do not by this mean that votes should be taken in regard to the various items of the Budget, or that the heads of the expenditure should be submitted in detail to the examination of the Council, but simply that an opportunity should be given for a full, free, and thorough, criticism and examination of the financial policy of the Government. Some such change as this would, I believe, prove as beneficial to the Indian administration as it would be in accordance with the wishes of the European and native mercantile world of India. At present the Government is exposed to every kind of misapprehension and misrepresentation in regard to its figures and its statement and their results. Were the matter to be gone into thoroughly and exhaustively on the occasion I suggest, by independent critics, who, however anxious to detect a blot or to prove the Government in the wrong, would be, at all events, masters of their subject and cognisant of the technicalities and intricacies of Indian Finance, the result would be far more advantageous to the financial reputation of the Indian Government as well as more conducive to the improvement of our financial system than are the present perfunctory Indian financial debates in the House of Commons and the imperfect exposition of Indian finance in some of the English newspapers. I may add that our able Finance Member, Mr. Westland, entirely shares my view in regard to the desirability of the change of procedure which I thus venture to recommend.

The second change in the procedure of the Supreme Legislative Council which I am inclined to recommend is, that under proper restrictions to be laid down by the Viceroy, its members should be permitted to ask questions in reference to current matters of domestic as distinguished from those of imperial interest that may have attracted public attention. One of the great dangers of the present situation is the facility with which that section of the Press which is bent upon holding up English rule to the hatred and contempt of the people and go on day after day attributing to the Government intentions of inaugurating some obnoxious policy until they have worked up large sections of the community into a state of excitement and alarm; or else inventing or exaggerating facts upon which they subsequently comment in a most malicious manner with the view of producing a disquieting effect upon the public mind and infussing into it a spirit of disloyalty and discontent. Under existing circumstances the Government of India has no means of controlling or neutralizing the effect of these mischievous practices. It has no adequate medium through which it can explain its policy, correct a wrong impression, or controvert a false statement, and, though up to the present time the consequences of the evils I have indicated may not have become very serious or widespread, they contain the germs of incalculable danger. Consequently it would prove as great an advantage to the administration as it would frequently be a satisfaction to the members of the Council and the public at large, if reasonable opportunities were afforded of communicating to those interested the exact facts in regard to any questionable matter.

[No Radical changes proposed.]

I do not think I need add any thing more to the foregoing observations. The Report of the Committee sufficiently explains what are the leading features of our scheme as well as the considerations which have guided us in framing its chief provisions. The next step will be to submit them to the consideration of the Provincial Governments concerned, whose opinions in regard to the suggestions we have made would necessarily carry great weight, and require the most careful consideration. But I am anxious again to insist upon the fact that we are not introducing any essential alteration in that which already

AMENITIES OF PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE.

PERSONAL COLLISION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the course of the debate, which followed upon the introduction of Mr. J. Morley's amendment to the address on March 1. Mr. T. W. Russell said this vote of censure, he maintained, was largely founded on extracts from *The Freeman's Journal*, which had reduced lying, to his knowledge, to a fine art—(Ministerial cheers and laughter)—and which had more actions hanging over it for lies than all the journals in the United Kingdom. As to Father M'Fadden, if he had acted like a good citizen—

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, rising to order, asked if the hon. member was justified in pronouncing an opinion on a case which was awaiting trial.

The Speaker said the hon. member was justified in referring to the case; and as to whether it was *sub judice* or not did not come within his (the Speaker's) province, but rested on the discretion of the hon. member.

Mr. Russell would say nothing as to the legal guilt, but held that Father M'Fadden, through not obeying the summons, was morally responsible for the murder of Inspector Martin. (Cries of "Shame!" "Monstrous!") The hon. member went on to say that he was a juror at the Huddy trial. Who paid for the defence? (An hon. member: "Ask Webster.") The hon. member for East Mayo, the other night, said he hated crime. Yet you (said Mr. Russell, pointing at the Nationalists) pay for the defence of the murderer. (Loud cries of "Order.") "That is your hatred of crime.

Mr. Dillon: I pay the expenses of the defence of a murderer: I say this is a foul lie. (Great uproar.)

The Speaker: No doubt the language of the hon. member, and especially the way in which it was addressed, was very irritating; but I cannot allow the the word "lie" to pass in this House, and I hope hon. gentlemen will refrain from these personalities, which are derogatory to the dignity of the House.

Mr. Dillon: Unhesitatingly withdraw, Mr. Speaker; but I do say the provocation was intense (Nationalist cheers.)

Mr. Russell: I will put it in this way. (Cries of "Withdraw" by the Nationalists, and by Mr. O'Hanlon, who was seated in a corner of the Gallery on the Ministerial side.)

Mr. Russell: I cannot withdraw that which I know to be true. (More cries of "Withdraw" and "Shame.")

Mr. Dillon: Is this fair play, Mr. Speaker? I put to you, Sir, when he made this charge he pointed to me.

Mr. Russell: No I didn't. (Several hon. members: "Yes, you did.")

Mr. Dillon: He said the hon. member for East Mayo said he hated crime, and then he pointed at me and said, "Yet you pay for the defence of these murderers." (Loud Nationalist cheers.)

The Speaker: That was the reason why I made the statement I did. I think the hon. gentleman had much better leave this part of the case. (Cheers.)

Mr. Russell: I withdraw the remark. (Loud cheers.) I never intended it for him.

Mr. O'Hanlon (from the Gallery); Whom did you intend it for, then?

The Speaker (looking up to the Gallery)—Order, order. (Laughter.)

Mr. Russell proceeded to contend that wherever the Plan of Campaign was in force crime increased. While he was speaking commotion was observed under the Gallery behind the hon. member who was addressing the House.

Mr. Johnston, rising to order, said: I observe that the hon. gentleman who was in the Gallery has come down and seated himself behind the hon. member who is speaking.

Mr. O'Hanlon (excitedly): I want this gentleman to apologise. I will just give him a minute to think, and if he does not apologise I will. (Loud cries of "Order.")

Mr. H. J Wilson (from a bench near): I distinctly saw the hon. and gallant gentleman personally assault him.

The Speaker: Will the hon. baronet explain?

Sir H. Havelock-Allan: With the greatest pleasure. (Laughter.) I recognised by chance the hon. member who is now sitting next me as the hon. member who made that irregular interruption in the Gallery just now. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) I had not the slightest intention of bringing myself into personal collision with the hon. gentleman. That is a thing I should most studiously avoid—(laughter)—but I happened by accident to come into contact with him—(continued laughter)—and I regret having done so. (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. O'Hanlon: The hon. and gallant gentleman, as I suppose I am bound to call him—(laughter)—comes over and throws himself on me. (Roars of laughter, and cries of "Order.") I offered this, and if he does not apologise, I will not give him much time. (Laughter and "Order.")

The Speaker: I hope the hon. and gallant gentleman will apologise if he has committed anything like a rude offence. I did not observe him stumbling or falling upon the hon. member—(laughter)—and anything of that nature is most improper, and the best course he can take is to apologise.

Sir H. Havelock-Allan: For a long course of years it has been my great pride to observe your ruling with the utmost respect. This is an incident which has happened to my extreme regret. I am sure you will see that I am right in saying that nothing was further from my feelings than to injure the hon. member in the slightest degree. If I came into contact with him in any way it is a circumstance which I much regret.

The Speaker called on Mr. Russell to proceed.

Mr. O'Hanlon, again rising, said: Mr. Speaker, I beg your pardon again, Sir (Loud cries of "Order.") He says I had better get out of this. (Laughter.)

The Speaker: Order, order. Really, I hope I may appeal to hon. members—(cheers)—on both sides of the House—(renewed cheers)—and I do appeal to them with confidence to set their faces against these interruptions. (Cheers.) They are most unseemly and give pain to everybody who has at heart the dignity of the House. (Cheers.)

Sir H. Havelock-Allan then moved away from the place he had been occupying on the topmost bench under the side gallery, and Mr. Russell, resuming, remarked that wherever the Plan had been launched it had produced misery, ruin, destitution, and crime. (Ministerial cheers.) He maintained that agrarian crime and boycotting had diminished, and that the whole of the scenes which had been got up in Ireland were all parts of a drama that was being played. (Ministerial cheer.) He should vote against the amendment. (Ironical cheers.)

Mr. T. Healy said he was glad that the hon. gentleman's health was so completely restored by his recent excursions to Ireland undertaken at the expense of *The Times*. (Cheers and laughter).

Mr. Russell: The excursions were not undertaken a theexpense of *The Times*. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Healy: Well, at the expense of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union. (Laughter.)

Mr. Russell: Now at the expense of the Loyal and Patriotic Union.

Mr. Healy said that all the cases which the hon. gentleman had trotted out in the course of his speech had been already exploded by the Parnell Commission, and as he brought them forward one by one he (Mr. Healy) noticed a sickly smile steal over the face of the Attorney-General. (Cheers and laughter.) He was surprised that the hon. gentleman could manage to work himself up into such a passion. He was not even an Irishman. (Laughter.) It would be worth a fortune to a *nisi prius* lawyer to be able to work up the steam so rapidly—(laughter)—about a country with which he had nothing whatever to do except that he happened to own a hotel there. (Laughter.) It was strange that as the hon. member had found the Plan of Campaign to be a deadly and blighting curse he should have written to *The Times* to suggest that Lord Clanricarde, the arch evictor of Ireland, should be compulsorily expropriated. (Cheers.) With reference to the prosecution of Mr. O'Brien, he accused the Chief Secretary of a deliberate attempt to pervert the truth—well, he accused him of a deliberate misstatement.

Mr. Balfour said that the hon. and learned member had accused him of a wilful falsehood. (Mr. Biggar: "Hear, hear.") He wished to know whether it was in order to accuse him of making a deliberate falsehood. (Hear, hear.)

The Speaker said that the accusation of deliberate falsehood was quite out of order.

Mr. Healy: Quite so. I did not use the words deliberate falsehood.

The Speaker: The hon. and learned gentleman did make use of an expression which is not in common use in this House, and he must comply with the statement I have made.

Mr. Healy hoped he would be allowed to go on. (Laughter.) The Solicitor-General for Ireland stated the previous night that the delay in the prosecution of Mr. O'Brien was owing to the fact that the First Lord of the Treasury had promised that Irish members should not be proceeded against until the Estimates in the House had been disposed of; but would the House believe that the speech of Mr. O'Brien was made on the 30th September, and the promise of the First Lord of the Treasury was not given until the 23rd November? (Opposition cheers.) The Government waited to prosecute Mr. O'Brien till the old governor of Glonmel Gaol, a gentleman well-disposed towards political prisoners, had been accidentally drowned, and they had supplied his place with a tool of their own from Downpatrick. Would the Chief Secretary deny that?

Mr. A. Balfour: I reply on the spot that it is untrue. ("Oh, oh.") I mean it is wholly incorrect.

Mr. Healy: Don't trouble yourself about the phrase.

Mr. Balfour: I never knew till a week ago that the Governor had been changed. As for the speech for which Mr. O'Brien was prosecuted, it came to me early in October, soon after it was delivered. I said that such language ought not to go unprosecuted, and I passed it on to the Attorney-General. He said that he desired evidence of a general recrudescence of crime before prosecuting, and while he was waiting for that my right hon. friend (Mr. Smith) gave the pledge that hon. members should not be proceeded against during the discussion of the Estimates. That accounts for the whole interval between the delivery of the speech and the prosecution. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Healy would not imitate the Chief Secretary by saying that his new statement was untrue.

Mr. Balfour: I apologise.

Mr. Healy read the evidence given at Mr. O'Brien's trial, excepting the formal proof of the delivery of the address, and he pointed out that it contained no evidence at all of a general recrudescence of crime in the neighbourhood where Mr. O'Brien spoke, unless a statement that somewhere in the same county ejectment decrees had been granted could be looked upon as such proof. (Cheers.) Reading Mr. O'Brien's own statements as to the brutal treatment to which he was subjected in prison, the hon. member asked whether the House would believe Mr. O'Brien or the bald contradictions of the Chief Secretary; and if the contradictions were persisted in, would the Government grant a sworn inquiry, or wait till such inquiry was had in the shape of an inquest?

The hon. member had not concluded at twelve o'clock, when, according to rule, the debate stood adjourned.

FRENCH WOMEN: PAST AND PRESENT.

A WRITER who subscribes on articles, contributed to the *Pall Mall*, "M. A. B.," thus speaks of Madame Roland and Madame Juliette Adam, two remarkable literary Frenchwomen, who have had a distinct effect on the political history of their time and country:—

MADAME ROLAND.

Madame Roland typifies the Revolution of '89 in its intellectual and social aspects, and posterity has created an image of the woman for which she herself not unconsciously laid the foundations by her whole *maniere d etre* and the remarkable apologia which she wrote during the last days of her life. Manon Philipon was the daughter of an engraver, and on the whole educated herself, reading, when hardly more than a child, Locke, Rousseau, and Voltaire. Whilst still a little girl she was taken to spend a week in the château of Versailles in the apartment of a waiting-woman, and this visit seems to have laid the germ of her great dislike of Marie Antoinette and contempt for Court life. No doubt the lively, restive little Manon intensely resented being cooped up in a servant's room, and not allowed to go through the great doors which separated the Royal apartments from the miserable quarters where lived the *valetaille*. Michelet declares that the chateau of Versailles housed twenty thousand souls: this, even if exaggerated, throws a strange light on the seamy side of the brilliant French Court, where the courtiers and their followers were lodged and fed in the King's palace, one large State room being sometimes divided by means of large screens into as many as eight *logements*. Certain it is that this glimpse of Manon Philipon's at the *bas fonds* of Court life was destined to influence the life of many of those who happened to be living at Versailles the very week that the engraver's pretty little daughter spent in the garrets over their heads, visiting the worthy Mdme. Legrand, one of the Dauphine's maids. After many love affairs, or rather offers of marriage, which came to nothing—for Manon was an exceedingly strong-minded and wilful young lady—she consented to wed M. Roland, a man some twenty years older than herself, who modelled himself on the Roman Republicans. Upright, cold, and austere, he was known among his friends as the "virtuous Roland." Manon Philipon's marriage to this "virtuous" personage will always remain somewhat of a mystery, for at no time of her life did she profess for him more than a daughterly affection, which left room in her heart for several ardent friendships with other less "virtuous" citizens. Arthur Young when passing through Lyons, where the newly-married couple lived for a short time, wrote of Roland, "This gentleman, somewhat advanced in years, has a young and beautiful wife." When the Rolands moved to Paris they soon became the centre of an admiring group of advanced thinkers, and the wife was universally acknowledged titular goddess of the Girondins, whom many joined, attracted by her power and singular aptitude for converting those round her to Liberal views.

How La Montagne and Robespierre rose up and destroyed their forerunners, how Mdme. Roland endured long imprisonment in the Abbaye, during which she contrived to write the curious memoirs which have made her such a living figure to posterity, also her trial and last words addressed to the statue of Liberty, when on the scaffold, "What crimes have been committed in thy name, O Liberty!"—all this is too well known to need recapitulation. One curious incident, very characteristic of the woman, is worthy of note. When the beautiful head fell into the basket, separated from the body by the quick knife of the guillotine, two jets of red blood sprang up into the air from the lifeless trunk, proving that Mdme. Roland had not felt an instant of fear; generally all the blood of the unhappy victims of the guillotine was driven to the heart by extreme terror, the result being that no blood could be perceived on the severance of the neck. This still holds good to-day in Paris, with however great a show of bravery the criminal marches to the scaffold in the cold grey morning on the Place de la Roquette.

MADAME ADAM.

In Mdme. Adam we see one of the most striking personalities of modern Europe; all she has achieved and destroyed will only be known in the far future, if at all. Happy he whom she honours with her friendship; as for her enemy the most callous must pity him. Had she known Achilles she would have instinctively made straight for his heel. There is one great difference between Mdme. Adam and Mdme. Roland—the latter was above all a Republican, a humanitarian; to her all men were brothers: now, Mdme. Adam is above all a Frenchwoman, and I greatly doubt whether she would allow les Prussiens to be relations at all, even through our common mother Eve. On the other hand, she feels more than fraternal affection for Russia, and has certainly done much to increase the cordiality and friendship between the two nations. Writing constantly under her maiden name of Juliette Lamber, her works attracted attention. When she founded *La Nouvelle Revue* her place in French literature became established. Till then the venerable *Revue de Deux Mondes* had ruled the roast, arbitrarily deciding who was and who was not worthy of taking the first place in solid contemporary literature. Mdme. Adam opened the doors of her Review to *les jeunes*, and it soon became noted for its brilliancy and the remarkable political articles contributed by the editress herself, which were justly said to arouse much attention and annoyance the other side of the frontier, where her power of obtaining accurate and valuable information has remained a mystery. Now that everything is *a la Russe* in Paris there is no great merit in being in the swim, but *La Nouvelle Revue* showed itself ardently Slav in sympathy long before it had become the fashion to be so; and Mdme. Henri Greville's charming stories of Russian life partly owe their popularity to Mdme. Adam's favourable criticism. Another writer whom she is said to have discovered, and who is certainly one of her warmest personal friends, is M. Viaud, the talented young author of "Pecheurs d'Islande," &c., who signs his novels Pierre Loti. Mdme. Adam's salon is one of the few in Paris where a cosmopolitan element of the best sort fuses with the Parisian literary clique, where you may meet both Nihilists—though Mdme. Adam does not affect these last, notwithstanding their Russian origin—and members of the Russian Household, poets and financiers, diplomats and actors, the last Indian Prince arrived in Paris, and her Majesty's Ambassador, all the *scrivains* of to-day and to-morrow in a word, every element of modern life, excepting always anything and everything German.

In Mdme. Adam, General Boulanger has found a friend and warm defender, for she knew him long before he became *not brav general* indeed, several of the men now devoted to his cause first met him in her *salon*. Personally Mdme. Adam is a striking-looking woman, possessing to a supreme degree the art of dress and *ameublement*. Her rooms are said to be the prettiest and most comfortable in Paris; needless to say that *the a la Russe* is a great feature of her afternoon receptions, where *l'art de causer* has not fallen into disuse, for everything that has come to pass, or is going to happen, is touched upon lightly, yet with a sure hand by the kindly and eloquent hostess.

HOW DOCTORS' FEES ARE PAID.

"How do I vote," was the question asked by an American citizen out West. "Early and often" was the hurried and business-like reply of a local election agent. If we could search into what is passing in the brains of doctors as clearly as they tell us, they can see what occurs in other organs, and we put the query, "How do you prefer your fees?" we should probably find the answer identical with the transatlantic canvassers's laconic speech. In this way the *Pall Mall* introduces an article on the above subject:—

SIR ANDREW CLARK.

Nous avons change tout cela. To-day only the youngest of Medicos feels shy at a fee, and the professional proverb runs: "A young man blushes at receiving a fee, an old man blushes when it is forgotten." The physician of the present shows no such extreme delicacy—indeed, it is generally known (though, as I never consult him, I have not seen for myself) that Sir Andrew Clark himself, the present President of the College of Physicians, and the outward and visible sign of all that is most strict in professional etiquette (often merely a euphemism for unwritten trade protection laws), allows a notice to appear in his waiting room informing patients of the amount of his fees; and it is notable that any one whose health permits him to forego the honour of visiting Sir Andrew for two months, has the privilege of being considered a new patient again, and is granted a re-examination: only having to pay again the new patient's fee (double) for the advantage. Till within the last ten years the correct method of giving a fee was considered to be to envelope the guinea, or two guineas, in thin paper and hand it to the doctor on leaving. But lately many prefer to have it placed on the table in a conspicuous place.

SIR WILLIAM JENNER'S SENSITIVE PALM.

The reason is not far to seek. Nearly every medical man of eminence has received the neat piece of paper, containing (of course by accident) four shillings, and some have been so badly treated as to be "left" with four farthings!! I have heard it stated that Sir William Jenner has acquired such an extraordinarily acute muscular sense, that he always finds out this trick by the relative weight of the gold, silver, or copper, but though I admit his marvellous knowledge of the world, I think this is an exaggeration of his talents, and as a matter of fact, with a busy man the patient is seldom discovered. If, however, the malefactor is "caught in the act," he, or more often she, profusely apologizes; and says the four shillings were meant for the servant. This mistake has, of course, sometimes been made *bona fide*, and it is within my knowledge that in one such case, when the doctor received 4s., and the servant £2 2s., the domestic refused to admit that anything was wrong, and kept the larger sum while his master, the embodiment of Science and Art, modestly pocketed the despised "bobs."

HER GRACE'S SHILLING.

The devices of patients to "get a good bargain" are many, and it is satisfactory to Liberals to note that in trying to disregard the shillings, the bluest of our British blood and our financiers of Semitic descent stand on common ground. No doubt, in aristocratic minds shillings are dismissed, but not *disbursed*, as unworthy trifles, while to the commercial brain the retention of the silver probably represents 5 per cent. cash discount. The late Sir James Clark, who is memorable to laymen as the Queen's physician, and to the profession, as having refused to accept a fellowship of the College of Physicians, which honour they tardily offered him after her Majesty had marked him as a distinguished man, and a trustworthy friend, had a peculiarly strong objection to the absence of the shillings. On one occasion, having been paid one pound by a female leader of Society, he promptly put on his eyeglasses and began looking about on the floor, "What have you lost, Sir James?" inquired the titled dame. "I was looking for the shilling you dropped, your Grace," replied the irrate doctor. The "leading lady" produced the shilling and blushed—of course to the roots of her hair—for it is a social axiom that leaders of Society always have natural roots. Far different was the experience of a well-known specialist of to-day, who on receiving a humble carpenter in his consulting room quickly noticed that the disease had, through neglect, made great progress. "I've been waiting to see you for three years, Sir," said the workman. "Why, my man, couldn't you afford to come sooner?" queried the physician. "Oh, yes Sir," answered the humble patient," but I could not get a guinea no how, and I heard you'd take nothing else." The eminent specialist wears that guinea on his watch-chain—but though he completely cured the patient in the course of six months, he never took another fee from the poor fellow, who tried so hard, and waited so patiently to consult him.

THE WILY DOCTOR AND THE TWO BELLS.

On the other hand, some medical men "grasp" for their fees. A well-known Countess recently consulted a physician one morning, and intending to revisit him next day, did not pay the fee. When she got home she reflected, and finally arrived at the opinion that her new doctor had shown a want of skill. She therefore immediately telegraphed that it was impossible for her to visit him the next day. The same evening she received a letter from the doctor, requesting immediate payment of his fee, and on the envelope was the second-rate dunning tradesman's oldest *dictum*, "The bearer waits for answer." The lady paid her first and last fee to this "cash payment" doctor, and was happy in the consciousness that her relentless creditor, though practising in London, was not an English professional man. The patients of an eminent French physician always noticed that if they omitted to pay him at their first visit, the hall porter invariably deferentially remarked, "I think you have forgotton to pay M. le Docteur," and they were much puzzled as to how the "Cerberus" knew what passed (or rather what did not pass") within the closed doors of the consulting room. The secret was simple. M. le Doc eur always touched a bell to let the servant know when to show the visitor out. If he had received no fee, the bell he touched produced a discordant, hungry, gong like groan; but if, on the other hand, the money was in his pocket he rang another bell, which marked the exit of the patient with melodious, self satisfied tinkle.

THE MEAN MANCHESTER MAN.

Dr. Forbes Winslow, the late well-known "alienist," was some years ago summoned by telegraph to pronounce professionally on a suspected lunatic at Manchester. After travelling all night he arrived very tired, and was surprised to find no one to meet him at the station. Hailing a cab he hurried to the address mentioned in the telegram, stopping the cabman twice on the way to enquire, "Are you sure this is right?" as he noticed the neighbourhood was deplorably humble. Hoping, however, for better things his thoughts were arrested by the cab pulling up at a small shop, over which were the words, "Builder and Contractor." "How thrifty, nay, how almost parsimonious, are these Manchester contractors!" thought the distinguished Doctor, as he was deferentially received by an elderly "Manchester man." He saw the patient, the builder's wife, certified that she was a lunatic, and was conducted into the shop, where a guine was handed to him from the till. 'My dear sir I want my fee,' gasped Dr. Winslow. When I wrote you six months ago, sir, you answered your fee were a guinea," was the Lancastrian's argument. What, said Dr. Winslow, to Manchester? I can't afford no more." 'It's cost me £5 to get here." You told me your fee were a guinea; the missus is worth no more and I ha'n't got it." Forbes Winslow pocketed the guinea, and turning to his impecunious patient said," My good man, your 'missus is a harmless lunatic, you are a dangerous one?" and he galloped off to the station, and shook the coal dust of Manchester from his patent leathers.

ANYTHING FROM £6,000 TO 6D.

There is, of course, an enormous difference in the amount of fees. Sir William Jenner and Sir Henry Thompson have received vast sums. Sir Morell Mackenzie received £1,000 for visiting the late Mr. Stirling Crawford at Nice and was obliged to refuse £6,00 to go to America last year, being unable to leave the Emperor Frederick: Dr. Anderson Critchett, the most eminent occulist of the day, declined £5,000 to come to India to operate for cataract. On the other hand, some East-end doctors have taken 6d for a visit, including medicine, and the recognised fee for a general practitioner in the country, and many of them hold the best diplomas, is 3s per visit.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 22nd March, 1889.

Means of observations taken at 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·852
Temperature of the Air	77·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·4
Dew Point	65·5
Relative humidity of Air	·689
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)..	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m. next day)..	83·3
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	71·4
General Direction of Wind.*	WNW, NW, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	236

* From midnight to midnight.

THE ABILITIES AND DISABILITIES OF WOMEN.

OUR lady correspondent on Saturday commented upon an article which appeared in the last number of *Truth* under the above heading. The article in question is reproduced below:—

A correspondent, who has not honoured me with his name, but who is obviously a person of great ability, and one of the few really logical men left in these days of compromise, has addressed to me a long and most powerful argument in favour of the Extension of the Suffrage to Women—and Children. He is of opinion, and from his point of view, I think rightly that the political enfranchisement of children should proceed that of women. For the present, at least, I do not care to discuss minutely the quasi-theological reasoning by which he seeks to prove that those persons who differ from him in this particular, and would place the mother before the child, seem to lay themselves open to a charge analogous to that so often thundered from orthodox pulpits against the Papists for Mariolatry. But I will confess freely that I have been greatly struck with the force of his two main points:—

1. That there is no class of human beings in the world so utterly helpless as children, and, therefore, so urgently needing the protection of the vote. 2. That inasmuch as the Legislature is annually concerned with a vast number of questions in which children are peculiarly interested—*e. g*, questions concerning education, questions concerning the laws of inheritance and succession to property, questions regarding divorce and the custody of the offspring of ill-assorted unions, questions relating to juvenile pauperism and juvenile crime—there is, to say the least, a very remarkable anomaly in the fact that, upon all these matters, so vital to the interests of the child, no child's voice is, according to our present arrangements, permitted to make itself heard in St. Stephen's.

As to the objection that children are not equal to adults, either in intellectual power or acquired knowledge it is plainly impossible to lay down any hard and fast rule in this matter. There have been many instances in which children have shown themselves distinctly superior to the average adult. Think of the child Samuel, think of Masters Sandford and Merton, think of King Conor MacNessa. Is it endurable that the musical phenomenon and the calculating boy should stand voteless in their knickerbockers, while the ploughman who cannot do a sum in simple proportion, or the clerk who cannot whistle "God save the Queen," marches boldly to the poll? It is certainly not by such an objection as this that the child's claim to the suffrage can be barred.

There is a good deal, too, in my correspondent's contention that not merely as a matter of principle, but also as a matter of tactics, the child's case should be taken before the woman's.

Let us go by degrees, he argues, step by step, in our good old fashioned, time honoured English way. When once we shall have successfully vindicated the child's right to the vote, we shall have smoothed the way foe his aunt and his mother. We shall have inserted thr thin end of the wedge. We shall be within "measureable distance" of female suffrage. There is plainly a very great amount of force in the contention that, whereas the assertion that woman is, equal to man is in the commercial slang of the day, a "large order," the assertion that woman is equal to a fifth-form schoolboy is far less shocking.

But, unfortunately for my valued, but unknown, correspondent's purpose, his argument has produced upon me an effect diametrically opposite to that which he intended. I might, perhaps, be in favour of extending the suffrage to children, if he had not so conclusively shown me that it would be, in the long run, practically impossible to let in the children and keep out the ladies.

Now let me not be misunderstood. I am not a misogynist—very far from it. For woman in the abstract, I have the most profound admiration. I fully acknowledge her fitness for the performance of any possible duty (not requiring bodily strength) upon which men are employed. I would not in the slightest degree object to the ideal woman as a legislator. The Ideal Woman is, in fact, the Real Woman, the "*Worth*" less woman, something after the fashion of the damsel who is kind enough to figure on my frontispiece. But where shall we find this Ideal a reality nowadays? In my search for this black swan, I lately took the trouble to read the account of a function at which some of the most prominent women of England were present.

The ideal feminine reality of whom I was in search was there represented by various types. There was one in "pale gobelin blue." There was one in "a long coat of soft grey woollen material, with green epaulets" who carried a "bouquet" (about the size of two cauliflowers) composed of "white lilies and green orchids tied with broad white ribbons." There was one in "mignonette-coloured cloth and dark velvet," who staggered under a small villa-garden of "Marshal Niel roses, tied with reseda ribbons." There was one who had got into a costume of "golden fawn, over a skirt of pale blue." There was one in a "costume of olive-green brocade, lighted up with gold passementerie." Now, I think it very likely that if any one of these ladies had taken it into her head to ask me for my heart, I should have yielded. But my "vote and interest"—I am afraid I should have been inclined to boggle about that. I may be told, perhaps, that these fair dames were not more unreal than the gay Marquises of the old French Monarchy, or the splendid ruffiers of the days of our own Charles I. No, very likely not; but then these fine gentlemen brought the old French Monarchy to the ground and our own Charles I. to the scaffold. Woman is now, as it strikes me (take her at her best), very much like what the governing class of man was in those lamentable days. The governing class of man in those days did the work of government so badly that they had to be superseded by a different sort of man entirely. The world discovered that frivolity, though a pretty thing in its way was apt to get the country rather into a mess. The knight who wore shoes with toes so long that he had to tie them up to his knees, in all except strength and animal courage (qualities which, by the way, have their value in this rough and tumble world) was, practically, very much what woman is now—*i.e.*, not a person of much business capacity. What with his clothes and his tournaments, and his other little showy games he found himself with but little time left for the practical work of life. So long as people had to be governed by him, whether they liked or not—why, of course, he ruled the roost. But so soon as people came to have a voice in the choice of their rulers—why, they chose a very different sort of man—what we call a man now-a-days, as distinguished from a popinjay.

It may be said that the more prominent female advocates of woman's rights despise the meretricious attractions of dress. Oh, yes, they do, they do indeed. A more awful set of dowdies it would be impossible for any man to conceive and live. But then I don't know that it is altogether because they are so very brainy and intellectual and high-souled. I never come across one of these enlightened ones without thinking of the lines—

> Au monde qui la quitte, elle veut renoncer,
> Et du voile pompeux d'une haute sagesse
> De ses attraits uses deguiser la faiblesse.

In other words, she would not be so desperately wise if she were better-looking. We have been told by historians (probably they knew very little about it) of wonderful Queens. Oh, yes, that is just it. Woman ought to be a queen. "A queen," we know, "reigns, but does not govern." Woman is admirably fitted to "reign." She may "reign," and wear diamonds and a bustle, and even false hair; and rouge, and pearl powder. These things aid, or, at any rate, do not very much hamper, a Queen. But just consider what a nuisance they would be in a Chancellor of the Exchequer. Conceive a female (and fashionable) Gladstone (observe I am willing to put the thing at its highest)—conceive, I say, a stateswoman of this calibre manœuvering with her notes, and her pomatum-pot (for even a woman would want refreshment in the course of a long speech), and her "bouquet of Marshal Niel roses tied with large white ribbon." Imagine her agony less she should miss a point in her argument, or let fall a drop from the pomatum-pot upon her lovely "pale gobelin blue." It won't do, dear ladies, it really won't do. If you want to be taken for people of business, you must dress the part. Bouquets and budgets, profound thought and "artificial protrusions of drapery," can't be made to go together. At present your dress betrays you. Look as wise as you please, your garments afford plain proof that you are only pretending to be serious. Some of you dress smart by, some of you dress shabbily. But you all dress absurdly like the Mediæval barbarians (knights and barons they called themselves) who played the mischief with the remains of old Roman civilisation, like the modern Red Indians of America, whom nothing in this world will persuade that a little ploughing and cornsowing are useful things in a way. There is not a single article you wear, from your boots to your hat or bonnet, which is in the remotest degree fit for the purpose for which you pretend to wear it. Your sole object is to call attention, with the varying fashions, to some particular portion of your anatomy which for the moment it pleases you to emphasise. You cut slits in your ears and hang rings in them, and the only reason why you don't wear rings in your noses is that you rightly conjecture that the nose-ring is absolutely impossible in latitudes where colds in the head are of frequent occurrence. Only yesterday, in Piccadilly I saw a lady of about the age and figure of our Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury, entering her brougham. She wore a coat or jacket of some sort of fur, which (not being either an Indian hunter or a man-milliner) I am unable to particularise. Let us say "skunk." I could only see one side of her, but on that side, from the edge of her jacket, there hung down (I counted them) sixteen tails of this (or some other) animal. I assume that there were sixteen more on the other side. Now, is it kind, is it reasonable, is it actually possible, to ask me to confide my life, my liberty, questions relating to peace and war, to trade and finance, questions upon which the interest, the well-being, perhaps the very existence of my country may depend, to a person who, not occasionally, and by way of masquerade, not accidentally or once in a way, but always, wilfully and with delibrate mind, carries about on her thirty-two tails of skunk? Mind, I don't say positively it was skunk. It may have been beaver, or bear, or elephant, or wild ass. My point is this, that no head can be relied upon against such odds. The tails (thirty-two of them, good heavens!) are bound to influence (indeed, they almost seemed to me to wag) the lady.

But it may be said that the "strong-minded woman," the woman who is really energetic in seeking the suffrage and ultimately the honour of a seat in Parliament and in the Cabinet, is above the vanities of dress. Not at all. She makes herself ugly enough, goodness knows. But mere ugliness is not a proof of intellectual power or business capacity. She is every bit as grotesque as if she were better-looking. When I see women generally adopt a dress which shall be at once beautiful and sensible, I shall begin to believe in their fitness for legislative functions. Far be it from me to suggest such a dress. It is neither my business nor within the scope of my powers. But if the "intellect of woman" be really as powerful as we are told, I should think that she might be able to devise some garb which should be neither grotesque nor man-like, some garment in which she could at least get about in the world which she aspires to govern.

That women, furbelows and all, may do some good (or at least not very much harm) upon School Boards, and as Poor Law Guardians, I shall not deny. Nay, I can even contemplate the coming Alderwoman with equanimity. But it is one thing to pull a cracker without screaming, and quite another thing to fire an 81 ton gun. When charming woman would attempt this, I say, "No, my dear. Your little hands were never made for such work. It is as much as they can possibly do to carry the enormous bouquet with which you have weighted yourself. You have a parasol also to look after, and probably a small dog under your arm. You must really lay down all these pretty little accessories before you take charge of your country and attempt its defence."

JULIUS CÆSAR AT OXFORD.

THURSDAY night, Feb. 27, was the occasion of a great event at Oxford—the production of Shakespeare's great play in the old University, entirely by members of the University, with the exception of Mr. Alma Tadema, who, through the intervention of Mr. George Lewis, jun., himself a member of the Oxford University Dramatic Society, was persuaded to give the graduates and under-graduates the benefit of his masterly services in designing some of the scenes. Most of the credit belongs, however, to Mr. Arthur Bourchier, one of our best amateur actors, who founded the O.U. D. S. himself, and by his energy and tact has been largely instrumental in bringing it to its present well-deserved and high position.

Before the play began (writes a correspondent) I cast my eyes and my opera-glasses round the audience and noticed Mr. W. L. Courtney, the "dramatic don" *par excellence*, Mr. Coningsby Disraeli, junior, close to Mr. George Lewis, junior, to whom during the Parnell Commission at any rate he should be politically opposed. There, too, was Mr. Waugh, who last year won the "Newdegate" with a beautiful poem, come to seek fresh inspiration from the "Swan of Avon," from whom so many "prize poems" have been adapted and adopted. There was Mr. Max Muller, jun., giving away programmes, and unmindful of derivations. There, too, the son of Bishop McGee, who, I hear, is a great speaker at the Union, and a supporter of "Church and Stage." I also noticed Sir James Fergusson's son, who, I hear, is now possessed of £20,000 a year, though he was kept in comparative poverty and ignorance of his possessions till he reached the age of twenty-one.

The performance commenced with an admirable overture by Mr. Leslie Mayne, who has composed the music for this production, and successfully solved the difficulty of obtaining an archaic colouring with modern resources. There is at once a solidity and a melodious charm about his music. The overture is a particularly vigorous piece of scoring, and much of the treament reminds one irresistibly of Sullivan. Mr. Tadema's work is seen at its very best in his scene of "The Forum at Rome," and it is really wonderful how he has managed to produce such really big effects on so diminutive a stage. The next striking point in the show is the really admirable stage management of the crowds. They were perhaps small in numbers, but Mr. Stewart Dawson has contrived to instil an extraordinary amount of vigour into their movements without making them "stagey," and deserves the greatest credit. Mr. Arthur Bourchier's acting was the most artistic performance in the piece. He was at once possessed with dignity, repose and resource, occasionally he lacked force, particularly in his voice, but on the whole his performance was decidedly effective. Mr. W. Morris played Mark Antony with marked intelligence, and in the scene in the Rostrum was honoured with two calls. Mr. Clarke's Caussius displayed great ability, but might have been improved by a little less movement. But, on the whole, it was a very clever performance for an amateur. Mr. Henry Irving played the minor *role* of Decius Brutus, but received a great reception when the audience recognized hies father's well-known walk, and his acting was well worthy of attention. Mr. E. F. Nugent, Mr. Liddell, and last, but not least, Mr. Grahame's Julius Cæsar, all deserve credit, Mr. Grahame's, appearance being almost ideal for the part, while his performance was careful and conscientious.

A WIFE'S MANUAL.

—A CONTEMPORARY, says the *Bombay Guardian*, has been doing good service in exposing a book which is being distributed broad-cast in the form of prizes in our "neutral" Government's Girls' Schools in the Bombay Presidency. The editor in describing it, says—"To illustrate the good result of the service and worship of the husband by the wife, a story is told of a bad-tempered, diseased and wicked Brahman whose wife served him with a slavish service and even went the length of carrying him on her own shoulders to a place to gratify an illicit passion."

He then gives the following quotations as specimens of the teaching set forth in the book—if the husband of a virtuous woman be ugly, of good or bad disposition, diseased, fiendish, irascible, a drunkard, old, stupid, dumb, blind, deaf, hot-tempered, poor, extremely covetous, a slanderer, cowardly, perfidious, and immoral; nevertheless, she ought to worship him as god with mind, speech, and person.

The wife who gives an angry answer to her husband will become a village pariah dog, she also will become a female jackal, and live in an uninhabited desert. The woman who eats sweetmeats without sharing them with her husband, will become a hen owl living in a hollow tree. The woman who walks alone without her husband, will become a filth eating village sow. The woman who speaks disrespectfully to her husband will be dumb in the next incarnation. The woman who hates her husband's relations, will become from birth to birth a musk rat, living in orduro and filth. She who is alway jealous of her husband's concubine, will be childless in the next incarnation.

"WHO IS MR. PIGOTT?"

SIR W. HARCOURT, in the course of a speech at Derby, spoke of his previous knowledge of Mr. Pigott:—Long before this business, he said, when this artifice of "Parnellism and Crime" began, I think, it was in this hall that I ventured to describe it as unmitigated rubbish. I didn't know at the time that it was also undiluted villany. (Cheers.) I wish I had known. I wish I had known Mr. Pigott was at the bottom of the concern. (Laughter.) Why everybody except *The Times* newspaper, I suppose, and my poor good-natured friend, Mr. Forster, knew all about Mr. Pigott. Why he wrote to me over and over again when I was in office offering to sell me everything and everybody; but I was not such a greenhorn—(loud laughter)—as the managers of *The Times* or her Majesty's Attorney-General. The first question that occurred to me to ask was one which never

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lalpoora, 2,139 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, sailed on Saturday last for Galle in ballast.

THE s s Ardbeg, 1,467 tons, Capt J W Mortleman, sailed on Saturday for Antwerp via Canal with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Busheer, 538 tons, Capt T W Lewins, sailed on Saturday for Marmagao with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's s s Venetia, 1,603 tons, Captain P W Case, sailed on Saturday for London via Canal with a general cargo.

THE s s Knight Companion, 2,542 tons, Capt J Thomas, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Cardiff with a cargo of coals.

THE s s Wallbury, 1,132 tons, Captain Von Fruden arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Bremen with a general cargo.

THE s s Glan Caladh, 2,401 tons, Capt T Brotherton, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Shields with a cargo of coals and coke.

THE sailing ship Valiant, 1,581 tons, Capt F Douglas, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of salt and Mrs F E Douglas and 3 children, as saloon passengers.

THE P and O Co's Gwalior, 1,602 tons, Capt W F Nantes, arrived in harbour yesterday from China with a general cargo and Mrs Fizally, and 195 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chanda, 1,305 tons, Capt J R Gavin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo and Mr. F Dinshaw, a child, and Mr. D Sorabjee as cabin and 47 deck passengers.

THE s s Yesso, 1,381 tons, Capt T Trotter, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kurrachee in ballast, and the following passengers :—Mr Pinkney, 2 Misses Pinkney, Miss Renny, and maid, and Mrs Trotter and son, from Kurrachee.

THE City Line s s City of Edinburgh, 2,102 tons, Captain W H Barham, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut Col Wingate, B S C, Capt and Mrs Welch, Capt Bayley, B S C, and Lieut Fitton.

THE B I S N Co's s s Purulia, 993 tons, Captain A H Houstoun, cleared on Saturday last for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Jamall Ali and wife, Mr Sulleman Fray and 2 children, and Mr Jassum and 1 friend, for Busreh ; Lieut, W C B Strallan, for Bushire ; Mr R T Gibbs, Mr T Thatcher, Mr G H Boner, Mr H J Kalwall and Miss. L Johnstone, for Kurrachee ; Mr Yoosuf Ebrahim, to Falia ; Mr Hajee Mohseen bin Naorolla, Mr Abdoola bin Husun Multon Sing, and 275 deck passengers to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Berenice to-day (Monday) at 4 p m, from Victoria Dock. For Trieste—Mr and Mrs Froeschmann, child and ayah, Mr and Mrs De Lauriston, Mr and Mrs T Bosseck, Mr and Mrs Weissmann, two children and infant, Mr and Mrs Tanner, one lady and four children, Master Tanner, Hon Justice A Wilson, Captain R F Lowry, Mr Webster, Mr R Tark, Mr Palmer, Mr H Witte, Mr Binder. For Suez.—Mr C Samson and friend. For Port Said.—Baron Pooke. For Aden.—Mr and Mrs Poohajee, and two children, Mrs Pestonjee, daughter, and one child.

THE B I S N Co's s Satara, 821 tons, Capt J C Tice, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Busreh with a general cargo, 30 chests of opium, and the following cabin passengers :—Mr K Purt and Mr Ahmed Abdoola, from Bushire ; Mr Wooldridge, Lieut Sinclair, Mr. R A Gamble, Mr E Loesnitzer, Mr M H Nolharee, Mr Bhojraj, Mr Jairamdas, 2 native ladies, Mr W R Stevenson, Mr and Mrs Kelly and 2 infants, Assist Apothecary Raymond, 2 European women and 5 children, from Kurrachee ; and 5 men of the Worcester Regt, 1 man of York L I, 6 men of Royal L Regt, and 6 men of T., R A, and Sub-Assist Apothecary H Bell, and 185 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Hispania ...	2213	Boothley.....	B	W.& A. Graham & Co.
,, Henry Balckow	639	C. Doert	C	B. & P. S. N. Co.
,, Yesso	1381	Trotter.....	D	F. Muir & Co.
,, Knutsford...	1250	Harrison.....	F	W.& A. Graham & Co.
,, Hypatia	1299	White	H J	C. Eduljee.
,, Nyanza	1421	M. Simons.....	K	Visram Ebrahim & Co.
,, Start.....	1534	Darley.....	L	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Scots Greys.	1173	Hogan	N	C. Eduljee.
,, C. Murray..	1379	Warfolk	O	F. Muir & Co.
,, Mathew Bedlington.....	1385	Stalsthorpe	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Sorrento....	1775	Colman	Q	F. Muir & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
,, Horn Head..	1558	Thompson	1	J. M. Heyn.
,, R. Rubattino	3044	Morello	3	F. Bozzoni.
,, Ardbeg	1467	Rotham	6	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Berenice....	1707	Egger	7	A.-H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
,, Serapis	1271	Dobson	8	W.& A. Graham & Co.
,, Lord Londonderry...	1565	Arthur	12	J. M. Heyn.
,, Bryn Glass..	2503	Bethell.....	16	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
22	Satara (s)	Tice	Busreh, March 8.
23	Yesso (s).....	Trotter	Kurrachee.
	Cy. of Edinburg(s)	Barham	Liverpool, Feb 23.
	Kt. Companion (s)	Thomas	Cardiff, Feb 27.
24	Wallbury (s)	Von Fruden.	Bremen, Feb 20.
	Gwalior (s).....	Nantes.....	China, March 7.
	Glen C. Tower (s)	Brotherton..	Shields.
	Chanda (s).....	Gavin	Calcutta, March 2.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
23	Venetia (s).....	Case	London.
	Ardbeg (s).....	Mortleman..	Antwerp.
	Busheer (s)	Lewins	Marmagoa.
	Lallpoora (s).....	Livingstone.	Galle.

The following vessels obtained port clearance on Saturday last :—
Ship Valiant, Douglas, for Calcutta.
Steamer Purulia, Houston, for Kurrachee and P. Gulf.

The following vessel entered for loading on Saturday last :—
Steamer Yesso, For Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.

March ARRIVALS.

20 Nowshera s ..... Liddiard..... Bombay, March 12.
Wing Sang s..... Croix ..... Hongkong, March 6.
A. Lorraine, bq ...Obalskie.....Bombay, Feb 9.

DEPARTURES.

March 20.—Steamers Clan Matheson, Drackenfels and Rajpootana.

MADRAS.

March ARRIVALS.

20 Canara s..... ..... Bombay.
Sirdhana s..... ..... Rangoon.
Clive I M S..... ..... Rangoon.

March. DEPARTURES.

20 Canning I M S .... Rangoon.
Canara s..... ..... Calcutta.
Roma s .... Singapore.
Golconda s..... ..... Calcutta.

MR. MOTLEY, the American diplomatist, wrote thus some years ago on a certain journal and its ways :—"Whenever engaged in a wrong line, writers like those of the *Times* go from bad to worse, and at last stick at nothing in the way of perverse and even dishonest misrepresentation ; it is but natural to party writers everywhere ; natural to those who go on day after day, working themselves up to write strongly in a matter to which they have committed themselves, and breathing an atmosphere inflamed by themselves ; natural, moreover, to demagogism both here and in America, and natural, above all, to anonymous demagogism, which, risking no personal infamy by any amount of tergiversation, never minds to what lengths it goes, because it can always creep out in time and turn round at the very moment when the tide turns."

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying forty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Chateau d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK, & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE. LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith., N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application
TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

WHISKIES AND CLARETS.

Specially selected and shipped by
MESSRS. BLANDY BROTHERS & CO.,
OF LONDON.

SCOTCH WHISKY.	Per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
The "Golden Eagle" Brand, Pattison, Elder & Co's.	23 8	
The "Lochgorm" Highland Whisky, Ross & Cameron's	25 0	
The "Gordon" Highland Whisky, in square bottle, Pattison, Elder & Co.'s	26	

CLARETS.				
Medoc	14	0	8	0
St. Julien	16	0	9	0
Larose	22	0	12	0

SUBJECT TO 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, etc.

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra dry	Rs. 54 0	Rs.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	,, 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 62 0	,, 64 0
Max Sutaine's extra dry	,, 56 0	,, 58 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 15 ,,	,, 19 0
Niersteiner	,, ,,	,, ,,
Lolbfrauenmilch	,, ,,	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ,,
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, ,,
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Johanisberger	,, 35 0	,, —

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Superior Old Red Port	Rs. 26 0
Most Particular Reserved Old Port...	,, 36 0
Extra Old Pale Invalid	,, 42 0

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 1 0
St. Julian Medoc	,, 14 0	,, ,,
Medoc	,, ,,	,, ,,
Les Canons	,, 10 8	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	,, ,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	,, ,,
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	,, 21 0	,, ,,
Chateau La Rose	,, 28 0	,, ,,

From MUNIER & FILS.

Haut Canon	,, 15 0	,, ,,
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	,, —

From FRANZ SCARVARA.

Carlowitz	Rs. 11 8	,, 13 8

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs.	Rs. 14 0
,, Red Bar	,, 13 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Larose	,, 20 0	,, 22 0
Chateau Mouton	,, 32 0	,, 34 0
Haut Sauterne	,, 29 0	,, 31 0

BRANDY.

B. Montroc	Rs. 18 0	,, ,,
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 0	,, ,,
A. Dolignon Fils & Co	,, 24 0	,, ,,
Cognac, Gold Labels, Blue Capsules ..	,, 30 0	,, ,,
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 35 0	,, ,,
Charles Larvoire, very old Brandy ***	,, 37 0	,, ,,

BURGUNDY.
From FORTIR PICARD SEUR BRAUNE.

Macon (Old)	,, 23 0	,, ,,
Moulin-a-Vent	,, 23 0	,, ,,
Braune	,, 27 8	,, ,,
Pommard	,, 27 8	,, ,,

WHISKY.

Tuistle Bl nd Whisky **	Rs. 24 8	,, ,,
,, ,, ,, * ,,	,, 22 8	,, ,,
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	,, 25 0	,, ,,

BEER.

Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	,, ,,
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,, 3 12
Elffe's Export Beer	,, 5 0	,, ,,

From TUBORGS FABRIKKER'S

First Class Danish Export Beer Guaranteed free from Salicylic (Acid and any other Chemicals) ..	,, 4 0	,, 4 0

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	,, ,,
Italian do. Finest	,, 18 0	,, ,,
Finest Kummel	,, ,,	,, ,,
Chartreuse, Yellow	,, 63 0	,, ,,
Swiss Cheese in tins, from 1lbs. to 3l.	,, 0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest ..... per 1 lb. tin	1 4

From BUSH & BARNEWITZ, WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Large Tins Rs.	Small Tins Re.
Asparagus	2 0	...
Celery	,, ,,	,, ,,
French Beans	,, ,,	,, 0 10
Peas for Soup	,, ,,	,, 0 12
Spinage in Water	,, ,,	,, 0 10
Mushrooms	,, ,,	,, 0 12
White Cabbage	,, ,,	,, 0 12
Small Sausages	,, ,,	,, 1 6
Smoked Sausages	,, ,,	,, 1 6
Liver Sausages	,, ,,	,, 1 4

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No Order for less than one original package of Wine, Beer, &c., (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Quotation orders should be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on all accounts not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.
FUNDS EXCEED 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

REDUCED LIFE RATES. Large Bonuses Fire Risks on Mills, and every description of property at LOW RATES.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.,
Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.
INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE, STREET, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits :—
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 7th January, 1889.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

LONG JOHN'S BEN NEVIS WHISKY.

The favorite WHISKY in Scotland.
NO BLEND. 6 years in bulk.
Free from fusel oil.
The only Whisky supplied to the public direct from the Distillery.

The only WHISKY consumed at the Glasgow Exhibition.
The most important distillery in Scotland.
Not a Whisky for the million, but for those who can pay for a first quality Whisky.

Rs. 25 per dozen.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find Beecham's Pills the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice ; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood : as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates :—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box ; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box ; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

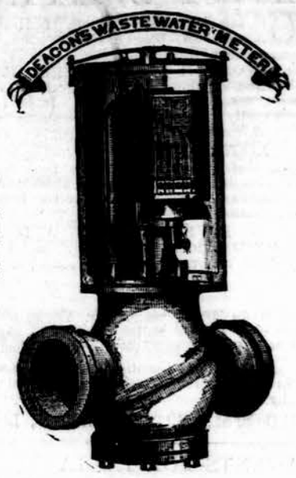
Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the Wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India :
NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

DEACON'S DIFFERENTIATING WASTE WATER METERS.



85 Towns are using these Meters, which thus serve a population of over 4,000,000.

The saving to Corporations and other bodies in England alone is 38,000,000 gallons of Water daily.

Amongst other users we may refer to the Liverpool Corporation saving £60,000 annually by their means, and the Bradford Corporation (A. R. Binnie, Esq., M.I.C.E., Engineer, formerly Engineer of the Nagpore Waterworks).

The Bombay Municipality have 244 Deacon's Meters at present in use.

A saving of only one gallon per head per day pays the interest on the outlay for the Establishment of Waste Water Meters, in any town where Water is worth but one penny per thousand Gallons.

For a Report upon the extraordinary efficiency and economy of these Meters we would refer Engineers to the Report of Mr. Binnie, Engineer to the Bradford Waterworks, as conveyed in "Engineering" of 4th December, 1885.

Full information as to Prices and other particulars can be obtained from the following firms :—
MESSRS. JOHN FLEMING & Co., BOMBAY,
MESSRS. BURN & Co., CALCUTTA,
who will give prompt attention to all enquiries.

DEACON'S LARGE DIFFERENTIATING WASTE WATER METERS FOR THE PURPOSE OF MEASURING THE OUTFLOW FROM RESERVOIRS.

Manufactured by the WASTE WATER METER Co., LIMITED,
32, PARK LANE, LIVERPOOL.

Manufacturers also of Automatic Recording Water Level Gauges, Electric Current Meters, Pressure Reducing Valves for Water Supply, and Waterworks Fittings of all kinds.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.
PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
SLACK & BROWNLOW'S
FILTERS

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
,, KEMP & Co., Bombay.

CALVERT'S
ANTI-MOSQUITO SOAP
A New & Special Preparation.

A splendid Soap to use in the morning tub. Suitable to the most sensitive skin, (thus invaluable in the Nursery and for Ladies). Cooling, Cleansing, and agreeable, it is especially adapted for use in warm climates. Its properties safeguard the skin and are a preventive of the contagion of zymotic diseases, also of the bites of Mosquitos and other small insects.

CARBOLIC (Regd.) SIXPENNY TABLETS.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER
Awarded 50 Prize Medals & Diplomas.

NOTICES.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY.
COD LIVER EXTRACT
in WINE and SUGAR-PILLS
PREPARED BY
Dr VIVIEN PARIS
VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE
AND CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.
BOTH THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN
ENGLAND, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, BRAZIL, MEXICO, AUSTRALIA, etc.
One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil
Each bottle of the genuine Dr VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants".
Sold by all chemists
WHOLESALE : G. POPP, PARIS

Gold Medal Paris, 1878
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.
These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality : for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World"

ATKINSON'S
ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.
ESSENCE OF WHITE ROSE
FRANGIPANNE | YLANG YLANG
STEPHANOTIS | OPOPANAX
and other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour.
Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers,
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a Golden Lyre," with Address in full.

GOLD & CO.'S
TRADE MARK.

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicine, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 349, High Holborn, LONDON.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly.....	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 31
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 16
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

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In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 34
Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 20
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY..... Ar. 1.
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time, between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ..... Rs. 5
Second do. ..... ,, 2-8
Third do. ..... ,, 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions .....As. 2½ per line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion..... As. 8 per line.
Second do. ..... ,, 4 ,,
Third do. ..... ,, 2½ ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—
Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-8
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *rupee*, and payment must in all cases, be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly.....	,, 6	Half-yearly	,, 7-8
Quarterly.....	,, 3	Quarterly	,, 3-12

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	,, 6
Quarterly	,, 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	,, 6
Quarterly	,, 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "the Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

NEURALGIA
Dr Moussette's Pills
Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate Neuralgia when all other remedies have failed.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1170 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

MATHEY-CAYLUS
CAPSULES & INJECTION
Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.
MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1169 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS
SOLUTION of Dr CLIN
Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris
MONTYON-PRIZE
This Solution is the best remedy for curing Rheumatism and articular Pains.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1168 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

CHASSAING'S
Bi-Digestive **WINE**
with
Pepsine & Diastase
for
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

« *This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions.* » — *See* THE LANCET, *July 27 th. 1872.*

Paris, Chassaing & Co, 6, Avenue Victoria. Bombay, Kemp & Co.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr Laville's
Liquor & Pills
(Perfectly harmless)
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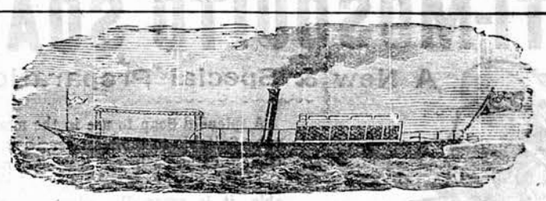

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The skin disease which afflicted my child so severely, began on his head, in the shape of rough spots, which gradually grew larger, scales forming, one upon the other. The hair became very thin, and at last fell out. The disease ran over his head, and was some ways down the forehead and back of the neck. I called in a doctor, who gave me a lotion to bathe the spots, but still he grew worse. I went to the doctor four months, until my child was frightful to behold. About this time I saw the advertisement of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I sent for a set, and in one week I saw a great change, and in a short time he was completely cured. The CUTICURA REMEDIES have worked wonders in many cases besides my own.
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PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

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"Out of eternity this new day is born,
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Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid.
Here hath been dawning another blue day.
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—*Tennyson.*

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SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

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